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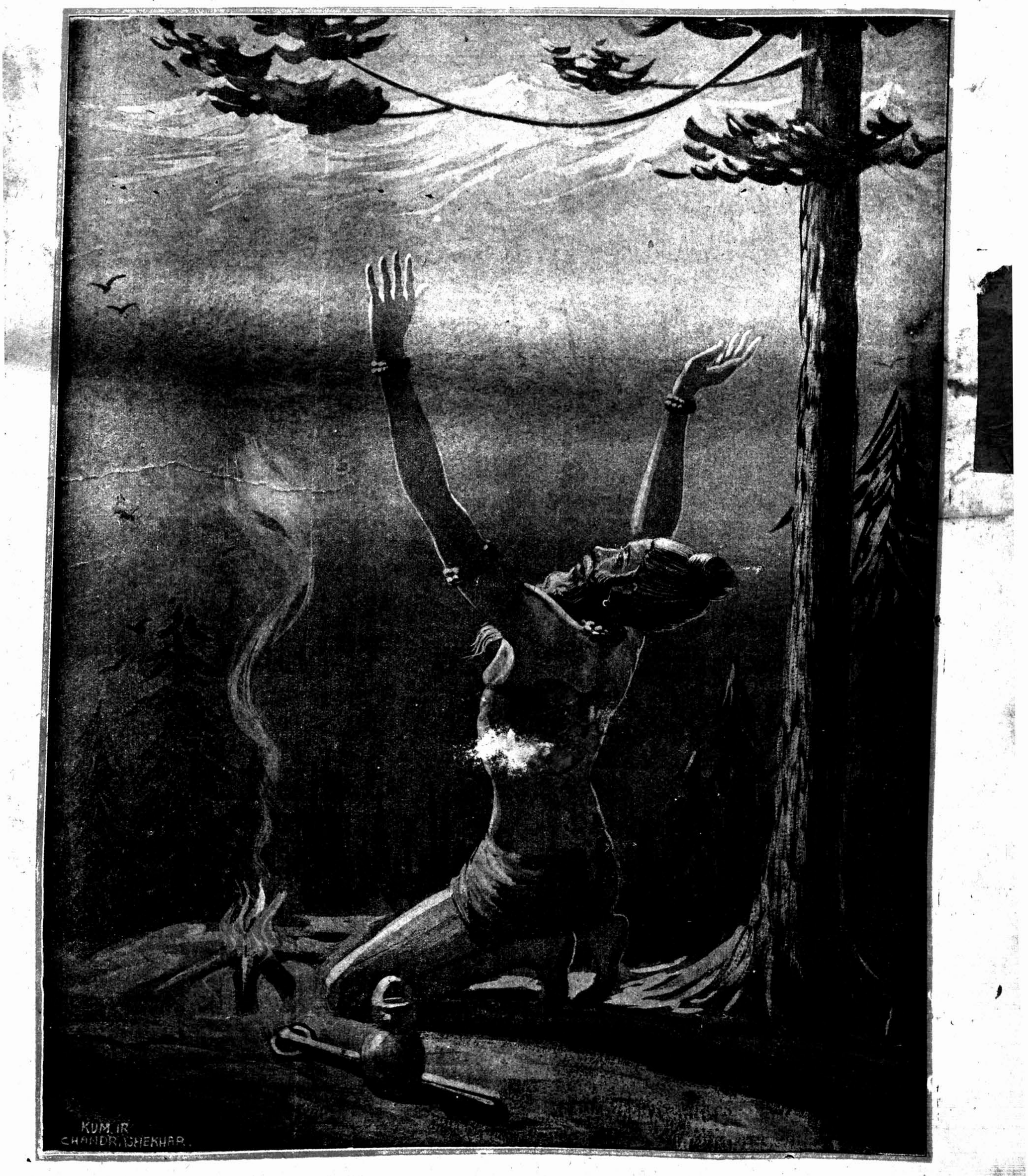
"EXALTATION"

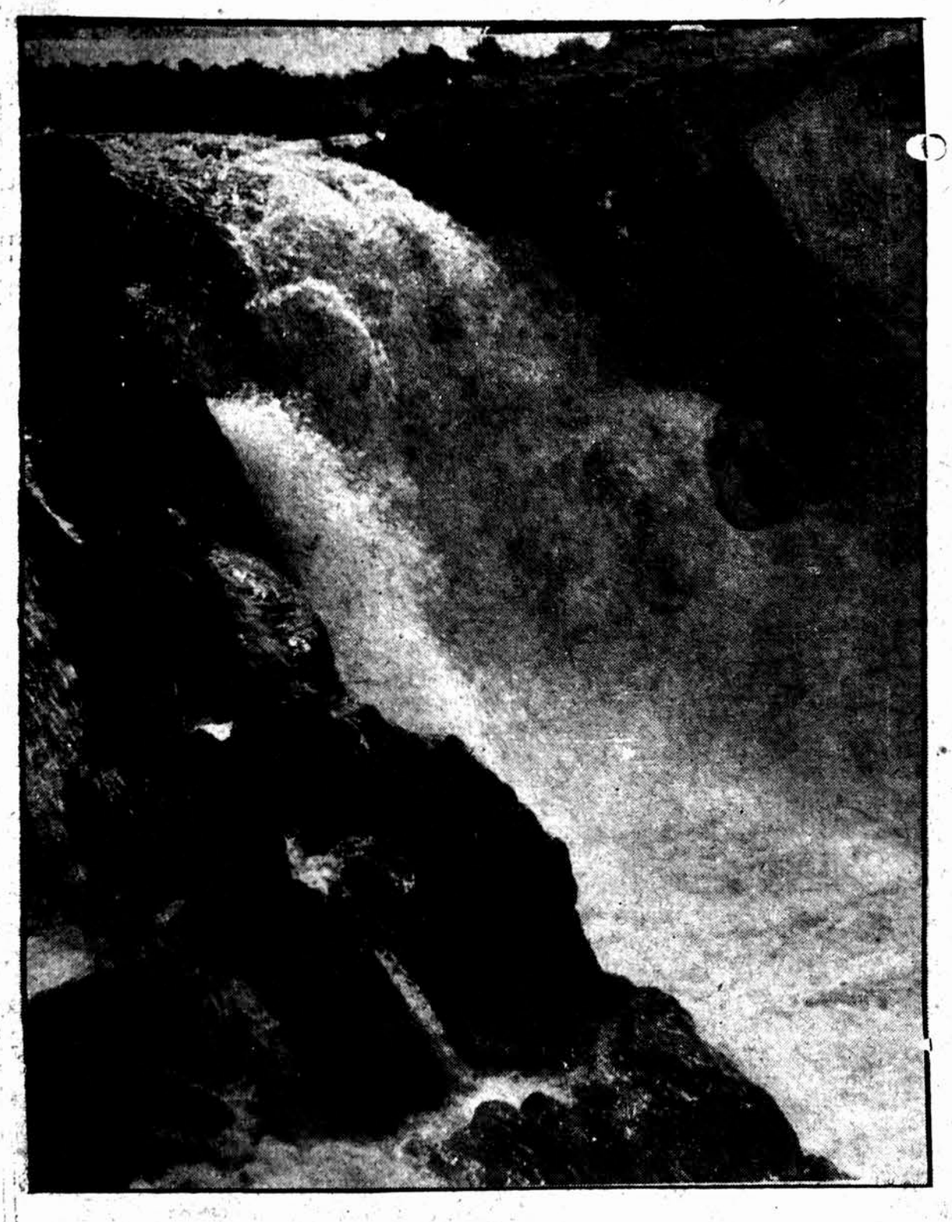


—Kumar Chandrasekhar

(Left) A unit of British Br en gun carriers on their way to the advanced lines of the British fronts in France. (Right) Tommies' "Ritz Hotel" dug-out somewhere in France. After a spell of duty we see them writing home, having a shave, peeling potatoes and the corporal and sergeant enjoying a cigarette.

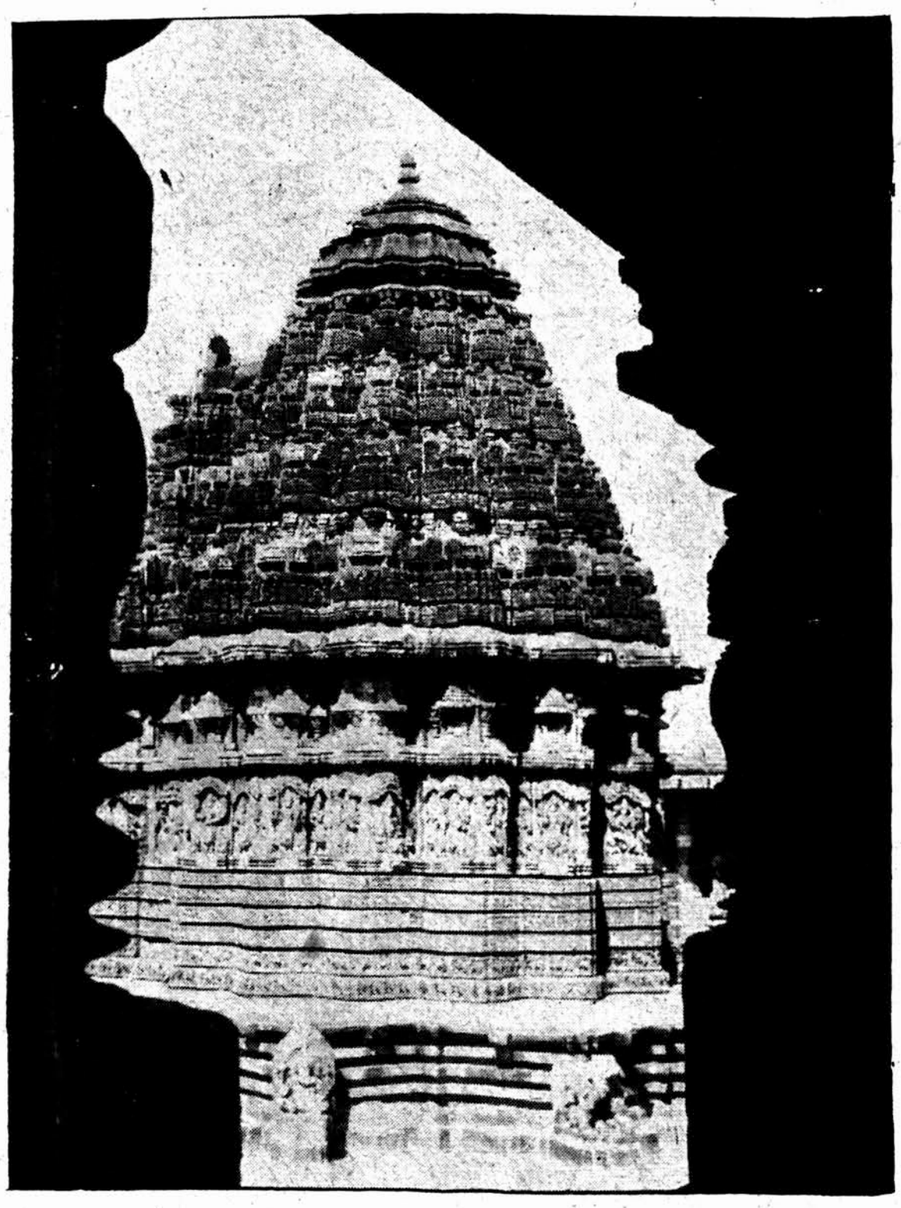
"GOPA-LEELA"

(A water-colour, by Sjt. P. N. Kallianpur, artist)



Dhuvandhar Fall, near Marble Rocks.

(Photo by N. G. Shah.)



The Somnathpur Temple.

(Photo by N. N.)

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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 19, 1939.

Kronborg: The Dream Tower Of Copenhagen

Sceptics May Say What They Will; But Hamlet, The Prince Of Denmark, Did Live There

(By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA)

IT is said that Denmark is like a child with a big head, with a capital like Copenhagen. It is something more than a Capital, it is the Mecca of the Danes. The dream of all Danes born outside this city is to see it some day. And those who go there, it is said, rarely return. We thus find that out of the 3 million Danes, over 60,000 live in Copenhagen.

From sunny Mediaeval southern Venice to the beautiful smiling northern Copenhagen is a far cry. Not merely the whole stretch of a continent divides the two, but two totally different philosophies intervene. Italy is today a land of aggression. Its breast is filled with a hot lava. Its very birds seem stilled into a deathlike silence. As I sailed down its picturesque canals along those ancient mansions lost in some dark slumber of a bye-gone age, I tried to revive the Venice I had once known and loved inspite of its cobwebby houses and churlish water. But I could not recapture the old tune. It seemed to have cracked and lost itself. The serenaders were there. but there was no more the traditional joyous intrigue in their song. A heavy weight settled on my heart. The soul of Venice seemed to be missing. I was unhappy. I took the very first train which would take me out of this depressing air, though it cost me double of what any other ordinary train would have cost if I but had the patience to wait.

And here was another world. a world where people neither hurried nor hurled you through life. From a land where bombers buzzed, submarines dipped in and out of your vision, and warships clouded half your view, you were now in a country where soldiers and guns were hardly seen. Even if one did appear occasionally he seemed so bored with his gun as though he hardly knew what to do with this troublesome weight. There is no war in the pure air of Denmark. There is no army, and therefore, it is not concerned with preparations for the war. It respects human life and holds it precious.

Miracle King

You can go to Denmark by sea tossing for 22 hours from Harwich or rush across in a Continental train. You travel to Copenhagen (for it is on an island) in a ferry-train, that is, the whole train is put on to the boat and ferried across. And while you cross you may either lounge on the deck or eat a meal in the ship's salon or doze in your compartment or alternate as the mood takes you. This is a novelty that catches your imagination and you feel at once you are going to like this country and it is going to provide a lot of fun for you. You find yourself in a very friendly world. The conductor has already made friends with you. He is sure to point out to you all the nice spots and the things to be seen as you rush through the last part of the journey across lovely undulating fields, where red-bronze cows graze and receding bicycles twitch your eyes, for Denmark is the land of cows and bicycles. For a population of 3 million it has 2 1/2 million cows and there is a bicycle for every third man in the country. You will hear the legend of how Denmark came to have its first king as you get into Roskilde, for that is where the miracle happened and the Danish kings have always been buried in the Roskilde Cathedral. Once the people of Denmark were in great distress and prayed to the Almighty to succour them. Then down the river in a boat came a beautiful youth covered with a sheaf of corn. The people took this as a sign from God in answer to their prayer and the youth was crowned King.

The porter touches his hat politely to you as he collects your luggage and gives you an encouraging smile which takes the weariness off you. You have the assured feeling that you are in a friendly land as you lean back in your taxi in which you have been snugly settled by the joint efforts of the porter and the taximan. When you arrive at the hotel you will find your hand shaken with the same warmth. In Scandinavia everybody is shaking hands with everybody else. If you let yourself into this country after a few days of the classy life of England, you are inclined to get rather a fit. Imagine an English lady's immaculate hand touched by anything so common as her maid's coarse fingers! The Hindus very wisely suggested methods of absolution to wash off polution. We don't know if the English middle class has anything corresponding to this ceremony of ours. The Danes, however, have not all those fine distinctions and sensibilities of their cousins across the sea. Bless them! and they are proud of the fact. "We are a very democratic people" they never tire of reminding you. You soon find that this is more than a mere slogan; it is a living practice with them.

The language is an immense difficulty, for it strikes one as all throat and stomach. It is even more gutteral than the "Pure Aryan" Deutsch. Yet it has a strong kinship with the latter. There may be some racial affinity between them, but it is hard to trace any cultural unity. The Danes are as pacific as the Germans are militaristic. They are as gentle and soft in their ways as the Germans are brusque and abrupt.

The Castle Isle

Copenhagen—Kopenhaven as it is called by the Danes,—is a beautiful city, of copper green roofs and towers, and above all spires that seem neither old nor new, its red-bricked zig-zag churches, its quaint cellar-shops, its bright moroque fishshops. It is really an amalgamation of fishing villages and peasant settlement in a system of estuaris, and bogs, fresh-water lakes and meadows. Its life is as old as human settlement in Denmark, but its nascent importance dates from the commencement of commercial intercourse which gave a special value to its rich herring fisheries. Soon this rising city became the cynosure of pirates who, after casting a few longing glances at it, decided to dip into its treasures occasionally. To fight this menace Bishop Absalon, the father of Reformed Christianity in Denmark, built a tower in an islet in the estuary called Castle Isle, and here to this day the Castle of Copenhagen rears its haughty head. The Castle Isle is really the heart of Copenhagen but by filling in the canals and waterways, the surrounding islands have been joined to the mainland and to-day the city covers the same area as Paris, 40 sq. miles, but with just 1/5 of the population of the French Capital. The modern tendency of a city construction which is going away from tenement and apartment houses to one of family cottages has brought about a new overflow of the city far out into the country and whole villages are being absorbed. The Danes, like all Scandinavians, take immense pride in their Raadhus, the Town Hall. They seem to expend all their genius on it to make it a living embodiment of their highest conception of beauty. The Copenhagen Raadhus is no exception. It is a beautiful red-bricked building, a kind of Nordic adaptation of Florentine renaissance. The main frontage is decorated by a bald-quined statue of Bishop Absalon who founded the city in 1167, flanked by minor Statues. The roof is unique, lined with statuary of old time town watchmen and roof-angles decorated with statues of the polar-bears. The main hall has sober-decorations reminescent of the Venetian-Byzantine style, with a freize running round a series of lapidary inscriptions, the significant dates in the history of the town. It has a clock that chimes a melody so sweet. You feel it is worth going to Copenhagen if only to hear those exquisite tones.

Few names perhaps have endeared themselves to young and old alike as that of Hans Anderson. One can't go to Copenhagen without looking out for him. And you are not disappointed. Hans Anderson is still with us and the age of fairy-tales is not yet over. There in the garden he stands and on his birthday children and all those who have still the heart of the child, gather round him and read his golden tales. Only Copenhagen could do that for it has the heart of the child. Only Copenhagen could have devised a Tivoli, the pleasure-garden of Copenhagen, and have loved it as Copenhagen does, with all its childish delight while many a sophisticated foreigners scoffs and shrugs his shoulders.

The Danish Meal

The Danes like all their Scandinavian brothers are good eaters You get your first shock if you step into a cafe and order a sandwich, thinking of one of those dainty snacks you get in London or Paris which are so delicate that your teeth have hardly anything to bite except themselves. You will soon find before you an enormous slice of bread with half a dozen pieces of ham or eggs on it or if you are inclined to be a grass-eater, large bits of tomatoe. If you want just plain bread and butter, you will find yourself confronted by an enormous quantity of bread and huge big rolls of butter. The Danes have at least a dozen different kinds of bread, of varying shapes and colour from the sickly white so dear to the English eye, to the real black bread one reads of in grim story books. There is tasty bread, smarting bread, sweet bread, hard

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Liberty Abroad—And Dictatorship At Home

IN VINDICATING LIBERTY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, UNDER THE GRAVEST DIFFICULTIES, WE MUST NOT COMMIT THE GRAVE ERROR OF SACRIFICING LIBERTY AT HOME

THE British people finds itself in a position which was wholly unexpected when in 1935 it gave a mandate to the House of Commons, writes Professor A. Berriedale Keith, Britain's leading constitutional lawyer, in "Reynold's News". It then deliberately approved a policy of pursuing, under the Covenant of the League of Nations, the policy of collective security. The ministry which it trusted has so conducted foreign affairs that collective security is dead, and the neutrality which the Covenant was to destroy is the avowed policy of all the powers whose co-operation was to have banished war.

We recognise that the Ministry, having so greatly weakened the cause of liberty and strengthened the powers of Nazism and Fascism, is at last conscious of its errors and is making a stand for liberty, and we are willing to spend every energy in furthering that result.

But, in vindicating liberty in international affairs, under the gravest difficulties, we must not commit the grave error of sacrificing liberty at home. It is clear that there is every tendency for the Government, like the Governments in 1914-19, to assume dictatorial powers, and to meet any complaint with reminders of the high cause for which we are fighting. Yet we cannot assent for the sake of the ideal of liberty to sacrifice liberty in essentials, and we are entitled to demand from our representatives in the Commons that they will safeguard us in every possible manner and be ready at any moment to challenge encroachments on our freedom which cannot be established as essential.

In how great danger are our simplest rights was proved by the events of the night of Monday, September 11, when the gravest injustice was inflicted on the Press of this country.

Constant Vigilance Necessary

Happily the fact that the Commons was in being resulted in swift resentment, and in a warning which seems to have perturbed the complacency of even Sir Samuel Hoare. Happily, also, the voice of the Labour Party raised in the Commons has deprived the Minister of Labour of the dictatorial powers which he had endeavoured to hurry through Parliament under the emotional conditions created by the fortunes of war.

Constant vigilance is necessary, the more so because we have lost the safeguard of a full Cabinet and its discussions. A War Cabinet may be conceded to be necessary for decisions on war issues, but we have the history of the War Cabinet in the Great War as conclusive evidence of its deficiencies in matters outside its immediate sphere.

Our new War Cabinet is not composed of supermen; our political system does not produce them, and we are doubtless better off without them, but that means that the Cabinet needs all the constructive criticism possible for its acts.

There is one marked change for the better in the Cabinet of today. The heads of the defence services are included, not left to wrestle with the War Cabinet from outside. The suggestion that the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence alone should have been admitted to the Cabinet is singularly unsatisfactory. As matter stand, with the return of Mr. Churchill to the Ministry as First Lord of the Admiralty, the Commons has the three heads of the defence ministries in its ranks, and it would have repudiated the idea that Lord Chatfield, who is wholly without political experience, should have sat alone in the Cabinet.

It is satisfactory also that the Foreign Secretary is in the Cabinet. One of the most unfortunate features of the regime of 1916-19 was that the Prime Minister too exclusively claimed for himself the right to determine foreign relations; matters with which neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Chamberlain appears to have been temperamentally well fitted to deal.

Sir John Simon, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will not, it may be hoped, attempt to play towards his chief the role of Mr. Bonar Law to Mr. Lloyd George. It is essential that the Prime Minister should be encouraged to keep in close contact with the Commons, as to his credit he seems anxious to do. Many of the errors of Mr. Lloyd George and the failures of his later career can be traced to the days when Mr. Bonar Law stood between him and the healthy stimulus of criticism and comment.

There is one obvious advantage which was lacking in the last war. With excellent discretion the Opposition Parties have declined to enter the Ministry, even though the Labour Party was offered admission to the War Cabinet.

Nothing was more regrettable than the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet had not an Opposition to reckon with. The essence of our responsible Government is the existence of an alternative administration should that in office prove unequal to its task, and the Ministry gains enormously in effectiveness from the fact that it knows that every error will be seized upon for censure.

No Profiteering

An excellent object lesson in the advantage of freedom from responsibility can be seen in the amendments successfully pressed for and secured in the Control of Employment Bill. In the same

(Continued on page 31)

India Was Too Small For Him

Story Of India-Born English Boy With Superiority Complex

LONDON, Sept. 22. (By Mail.)

Patrick was born in India. His father died soon after, and he was brought up by an uncle—brought up in more comfort and with a more abundant care than most boys get.

Everything he wanted he was given. Everything he did and said was admired.

"Yes, Patrick," everybody said.

"Marvellous, Patrick."

"Yes, Patrick."

By the time he reached his teens he knew beyond a doubt that he was a brilliant and important personage, to whom the world must always bow down.

As he approached manhood he decided that India was too small for him. He would travel to an England which would certainly be waiting to idolise a new star from the East.

"He sat in the dock at Bow-street. There was a patrician air about him, from the dark shine of his hair to the soft shine of his shoes.

"His face, browned as if by the sun of expensive places, was set in an expression of youthful hauteur. His figure was stiffly slender. His hands rested, immobile, on his knees. He looked like a young prince waiting to receive the dutiful cheers of the people.

On the bench Sir Rollo Graham-Campbell studied him gravely, and then, brushing a lock of silvery hair with troubled fingers, turned to the detective in the witness-box. "You say this young man ordered an officer's uniform without having the money to pay for it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," agreed the detective.

"What is known about him?"

The detective glanced down at the sheaf of paper on which he had written the adventures of Patrick in the new world of the West.

"He seems sir," he said, "to be suffering from a superiority complex. He did not have the means to go to West End hotels, but he ran up bills at them. He ordered wine and other goods from shops.

"Once when he was in Liverpool, he hired a taxi and drove to Manchester and back. Only the other day, after ordering the officer's uniform, he hired a car and went to Bedford, although he had no money to pay for the car."

The anxiety increased on Sir Rollo's face. "Have those bills been paid?" he inquired.

"Every hotel-keeper has been paid by his relatives, sir."

Sir Rollo looked again at Patrick sitting motionless behind the bars of the dock. Patrick seemed unaware of that gaze. His expression was remote, his manner was unapproachable, and he appeared to have withdrawn himself into a dignified serenity.

A Sort Of Jekyll And Hyde

A Solicitor had been briefed by Patrick's relatives to speak on his behalf and the solicitor, rising in the well of the court, now called a doctor to the witness-box.

"You know this young man?" he asked.

"I do," said the doctor.

"Will you tell His Worship what you can about him?"

The doctor spoke with an impartial voice. "I was consulted about the boy three months ago, sir," he said to Sir Rollo. "It appeared that he was in the Army, but had absented himself from his regiment.

"I had a long talk with him. He told me that he had an appointment at Elstree, where they were going to make him into a screen star—a story which was quite untrue.

"I pointed out to him that he couldn't begin at the top like that, and advised him to go back to his regiment. He gave me his word of honour that he would, but next day his mother told me that he had slept in a garden shed that night."

What is your opinion of him?"

The doctor frowned consideringly. "I expressed the opinion to the Colonel of his regiment that although he was not insane he had a mental kink—a sort of Jekyll and Hyde personality.

"The boy told me once," added the doctor, "that he had a supper engagement with Noel Coward, which was absolutely false."

Patrick, rigid in the dock, went on looking at the lion and the unicorn above Sir Rollo's head, and his face had an unshakable calm.

Won't Stay Anywhere

The solicitor turned to Sir Rollo, and in the courteous tones of the law pleaded that Patrick might be given another chance.

"In India, sir," he urged, "he was the subject of adulation everywhere he went, and when he came to this country he wanted to shine here as he shone there. He wanted to be the big man about town.

"He has not got a criminal mind, really: and if you could deal with him in a certain way there is a place in the country where he could go at once."

Sir Rollo sighed, and, fingering a silvery lock, swung round to the wise and spectacled face of the missionary of the court.

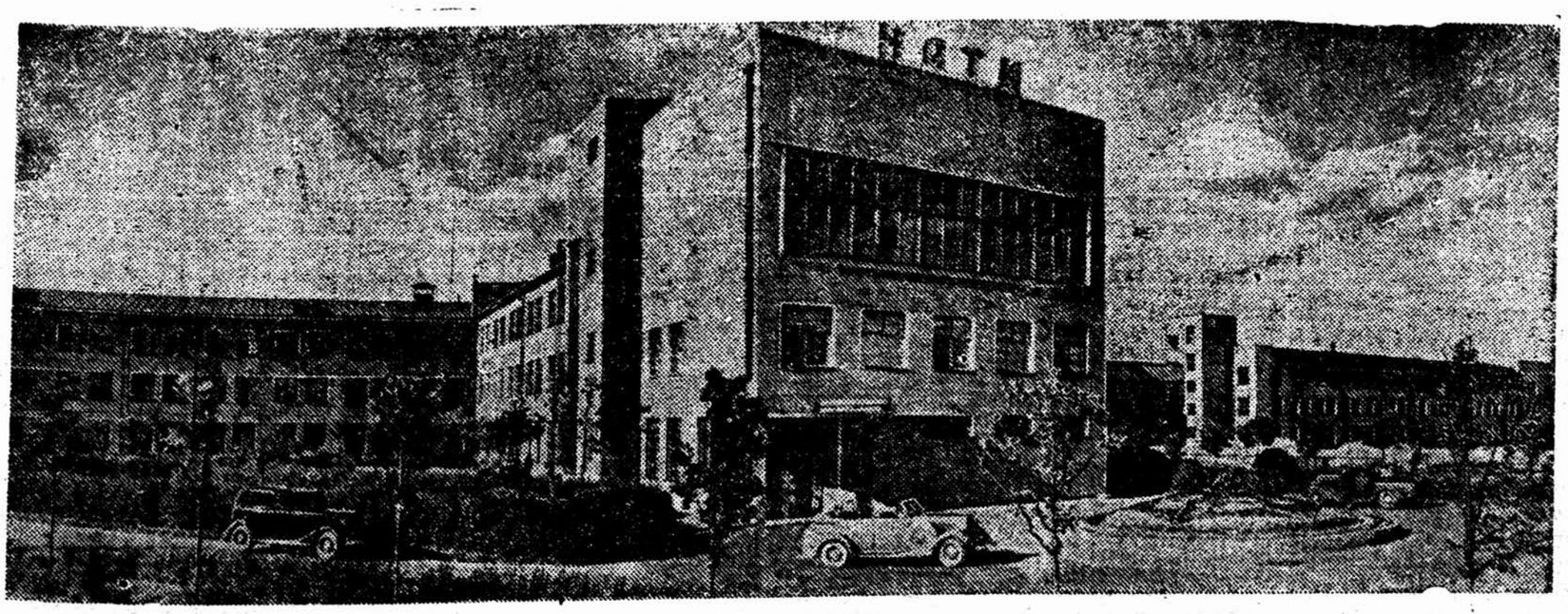
The missionary interpreted that glance. "I don't believe he would stay anywhere voluntarily sir," he remarked.

"That is the difficulty," murmured Sir Rollo.

"He walks out of the Army and out of schools, sir. I can't imagine that he would stay anywhere." The missionary pondered. "I would suggest a further remand," he proposed, "to give me an opportunity of making more inquiries."

Sir Rollo nodded slowly. "Yes," he said at length, "I should think that would be the best course to adopt. The medical report I have had about him says that the period of observation was not very long. I think I must remand him in custody for another seven days."

Patrick rose then from the seat of the dock. He rose without any perceptible emotion, and went to the cells like an important personage on his way to inspect his estate.



The main building of the Scientific Research Institute of the Automobilie and Tractor Industry.

Indian Head Of Soviet Research Institute

K. S. Romayya Holds Key Position In Russian Automobile And Tractor Industry

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Air Mail)

IF you should visit the huge plant of the Scientific Research Institute of the Automobile and Tractor Industry (NATI for short), just outside the north city limits of Moscow and ask for the Chief of the Department of Fuel and oils, you would be introduced to an Indian who once played as a poor barefooted boy about the streets and by-ways of Vuyur, Madras Province.

As a young man, Kolchala Seeta Romayya studied in the National University in Madras, which was organized by Annie Besant and whose president was Rabindranath Tagore.

The year 1922 found Mr. Romayya in America. Through many privations and struggles, he managed to enter the University of Chicago where, in 1924, he received the degree of Master of Science in the department of chemistry. He had previously taken the degree of Bachelor of Science at the National University in Madras.

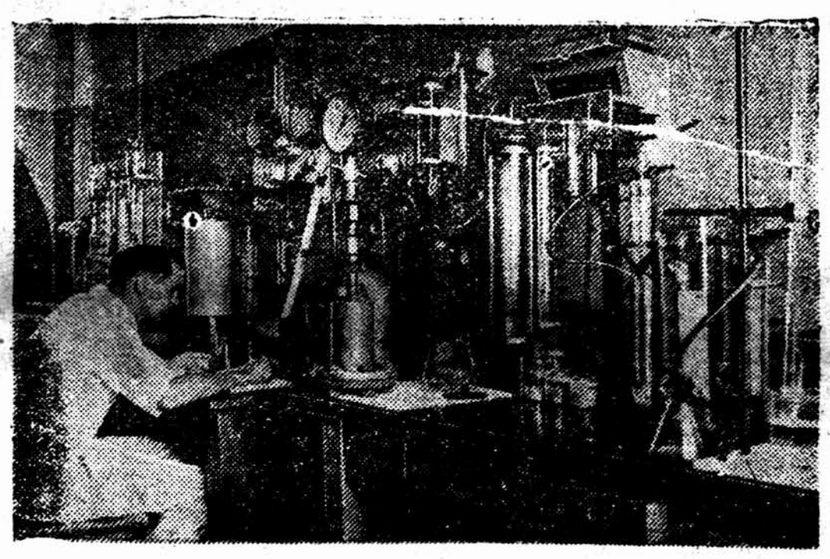
After doing work towards his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Cornell University (New York), Mr. Romayya was compelled for economic reasons to put aside his studies and seek work. This he obtained as a research chemist for the Petroleum Oil Company. During his school days he had done all kinds of common work—porter, dishwasher, etc.

Attracted To Soviet Russia

Hearing more and more of the Soviet Union and the building of a new human society there minus national oppression and exploitation of man by man, Mr. Romayya decided in 1931 to come to Soviet Russia to live and work. And here he has lived and worked happily and freely ever since.

His first position here was as chief of the laboratory of the State Petroleum Research Institute. This institute did research work on petroleum problems, and in his laboratory Mr. Romayya was in charge of thirty technical, engineering and scientific workers. While occupying this position, he was often called to Baku, great oil producing centre on the Caspian Sea, for consultative and scientific work.

Later, Mr. Romayya was called to his present position at the Scientific Research Institute of the Automobile and Tractor industry. Here he has charge of all research and experimental work for this huge plant dealing with fuels and oils, internal combustion and lubrication, etc., affecting automobile and tractor motors.



During an experiment in th e dry distillation of straw bricks in the gas-generator laboratory of the Institute.

Under his supervision and direction are 30 employees, consisting of 12 engineers and the rest chemists, physicists, mechanical engineers and scientific workers.

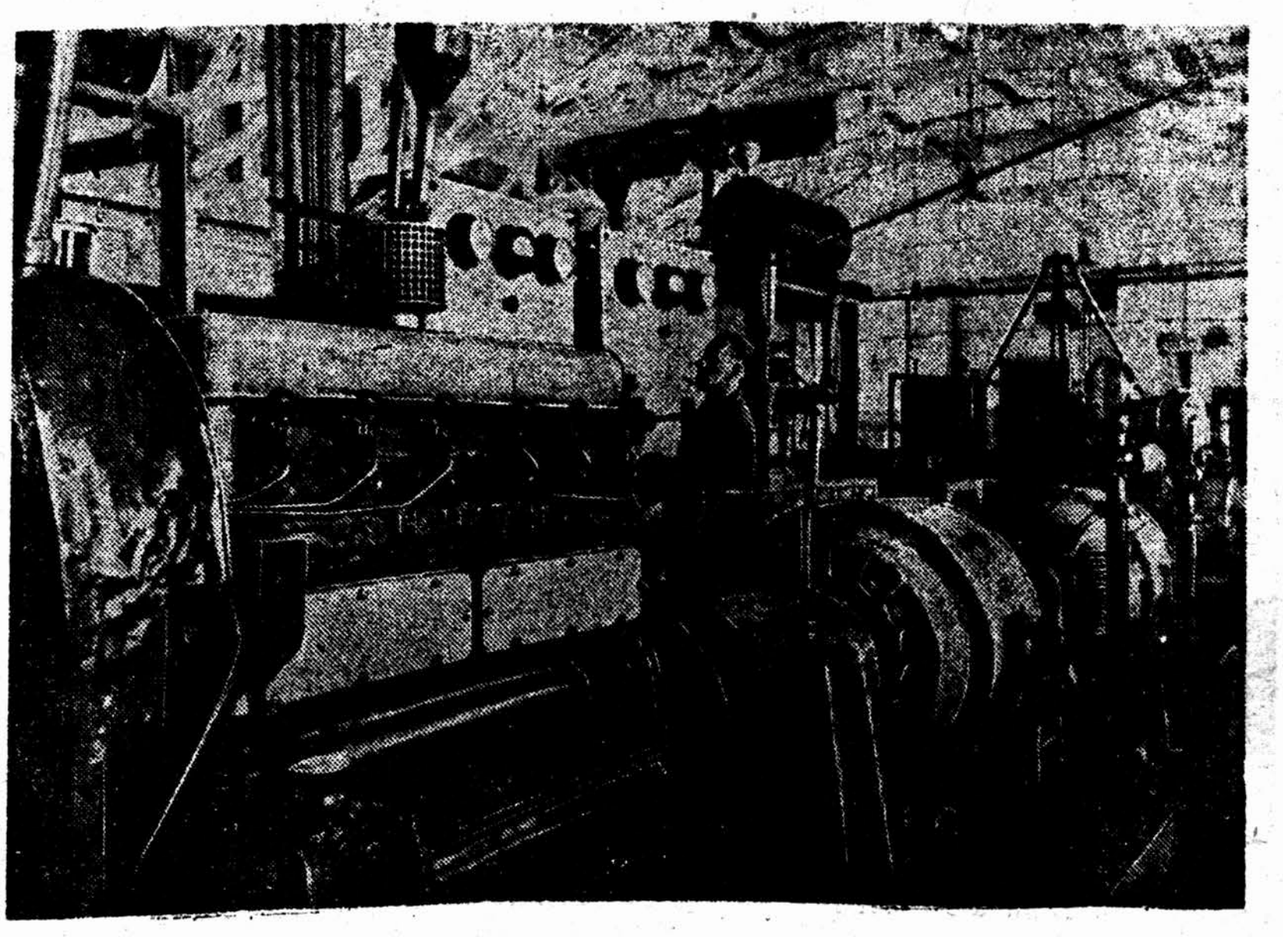
"Bee-hive" Of Research Work

The institute "NATI", as it is called for short, occupies a key position in the Soviet automobile and tractor industry. More than one thousand research workers, designers, technicians, experimenters, etc., labour here in the application of applied science to the designing, construction and production of various kinds of automobile and tractor motors, including huge Diesel engines and gas-generating automoble and tractor engines using wood for fuel.

In this busy beehive of experimentation, research and collective creative effort, all matters having to do with lubrication, oils and fuels for the vast plant and its equipment and motor products must pass under Mr. Romayya's scientific eyes, study and supervision.

Mr. Romayya, who is well-built, of brown complexion, with slightly graying hair, is forty years old. His wife is a Soviet German woman from the Soviet German Republic on the Volga River. He has a young daughter who is destined to be an engineer.

Of an evening Mr. Romayya is usually found in his study at his home, surrounded by a well-stocked library of books on chemistry, physics, petroleum, mechanical engineering, Indian philosophy, and other varied subjects, mostly scientific.



Testing a new motor.

Tokyo's Queer Restaurants

EATING HOUSES WHERE FOR THE ASKING ONE CAN DINE ON FOX TONGUE, GRILLED CROW, POISONOUS FISH, RUBBERY WHALE AND MONKEY CHOPS

JAPAN is known as the land of rice and fish but let no one be deceived by this statement for when Japanese gourmets feel the need of a gastronomic jag there is more than ample inspiration both for imagination and stomach, especially in Tokyo which is on the gastronomic crossroad between East and West, writes Adrienne Moore in "The Pictorial Orient." It is accurate and safe to say that no dishes could be more exotic than those which are thoroughly Japanese. Hidden in the maze of Tokyo's winding streets are restaurants offering some of the most unique menus in the world. For the asking one can dine on fox tongue, grilled crow, poisonous Globe fish, rubbery whale and fabulous Korean crane or drink the fresh and slithering blood of snapping turtle or snake. And if this variety palls, one can always retreat across the Sumida to a vegetarian restaurant which serves food eaten almost exclusively in Zen monasteries.

In going forth on a gastronomic adventure in Tokyo one might well begin by gnashing one's teeth into the delicious meat of an infinitesimal sparrow. Tokyo has a number of bird restaurants which serve some 25 varieties of small birds. At the Suzume no Ojisan (Uncle Sparrow) in Shinjuku one has a choice of dining on snipe, thrush quail, crow, wild pigeon, moor-hen, cooper pheasant, gretn pheasant, wild duck, baby thrush and sparrow. The variety varies with the season. Such bird restaurants are usually as petite in seating accommodations as the dishes they serve and many date from Yedo times when it was believed that sparrows were good for children and wild pigeon eaten in the coldest part of winter would prevent palsy.

Snails, Sparrows and Frogs

Sparrows are still the most popular small birds though the owner of the Kidahachi in Shimbashi has stated that her guests prefer quail and snipe. The Higeno Hirano in Asakusa, on the other hand, serves frogs' legs as well as birds. This restaurant once tried serving French snails but though the French may like them, the Japanese certainly did not. The snails made a quick exit. Once, in the good old days, epicures dined on Japanese nightengale and lark but now these and other songsters can no longer be eaten by the ogres.

All small birds are cooked in the same way: they are grilled over a charcoal fire, dipped in a mixture of soy sauce and sweet wine and handed to the client on an iron or wooden spit. Very small birds like sparrows are eaten, bones and all, except for the claws and beak.

Far more unique and fancy stirring than small bird restaurants is the Momonji in Ryogoku. Here one can lick ones chops after dining on bear, fox, badger, boar or monkey meat from October to May. Once wolf meat was served. The Momonji began its business 250 years ago as a store selling kuroyaki remedies, which is a type of Chinese medicine wherein various animal parts are charred black, powdered and eaten. The store also sold the dried meat of wild animals which was believed to give bodily strength to the eater. For the past 100 years these meats have been sold on the premises in sukiyaki form. The steaks and chops are boiled in sweet wine and soy sauce with various vegetables.

A Cure For Paralysis

There is still a demand for fox because it is believed by the oldsters to be an effective preventative of paralysis. Boar meat is eaten by some who believe it will prevent boils and a few still ask for special animal parts which they think have curative powers. But over ninety per cent. of the customers which now frequent the Momonji go there just for the fun of it and sportsmanship induces them to eat the not too tasty badger and fox meat. Monkey meat, on the other hand, the proprietor declares, is as delicious as chicken.

Around the corner from the queer meat restaurant is Mr. Kentaro Tabeta's Supponya, or snapping turtle establishment. There are two such places in Tokyo but Mr. Tabeta glories in the fact that his is the only restaurant which takes it for granted that the guests will drink the fresh turtle blood which he drains out of his turtles before he cooks them. All guests are served a sake cup full of this liquid which Mr. Tabeta claims is both healthful and delicious. A meal consists of turtle blood, turtle meat soup, sake and rice gruel. The blood must be served within 10 minutes after draining before it solidifies. Mr. Tabeta doesn't mind a bit if his guests get squeamish for then he can drink it all himself.

One of the epicurean delights of Tokyo for the past 300 years has been Globe fish. Those who cook this dangerous fish have to register with the police. But it is not as deadly as it sounds for the 30 Globe fish restaurants of Tokyo train their cooks to be meticulous and remove with greatest care the poisonous ovary, blood, eyes and a substance which lies between the skin and the flesh. In the old days this fish was served only in "nabe" or boiled form but now it is also served raw as "sashimi." boiled (shiori) in water and eaten with the sauce of a bitter orange and as pickle along with leek and grated horse radish combined with red pepper. The best Globe fish come from Shimonoseki and are considered to be most delicious four or five days after they are caught. In fact, it was in Shimonoseki that the taste for Globe fish is said to have originated. The Globe fish which come from this section of Japan are acknowledged to be the best, and it is the Shimonoseki product that the Sakuma, which is considered to be Tokyo's outstanding Globe fish restaurant, serves.

Dish Fit For A King

Korean crane should appeal to the jaded palate. Not only is it rare but it is a dish fit for a king. In fact one has to be a king to afford it as servings at the Kisen, Tokyo's sole crane restaurant, are yen 15.00 each. Nestled in the Nishi Ginza district is this palatial restaurant which cooks crane meat in miso or fermented bean soup, and then grills it. It will undoubtedly remain a rare dish for some time to come.

A strong hold of tradition is the Dojoya which might be part of any epicure's itinerary. For over 100 years this restaurant near Asakusa station has served just two kinds of dishes; a miso soup and a "nabe" preparation. The customers consists mainly of men of the working class but gradually the place has been invaded by those seeking novelty for though the jittery dojo fish is not rare this is the only restaurant which has made its serving a speciality and more recently whale meat has been served. Meals are brought out in the great open dining hall with its hard floor and low, copper trough-like tables. A whale dinner does not consist of real whale meat, but whale skin which is cut into small slices and soaked many times in water in order to allow the excess fat to be washed away. At least 900 guests a day have been flocking here through the decades from morning till evening to eat dojo and whale.

Another novelty eating house is the Unsui (travelling priest) restaurant. Here, in simple rooms which overlook a wisteria garden, customers are served the fare of a Zen monk by shaved pated moppets who dress in the white kimono and short black skirts of priests' apprentices. The place was established at the turn of the century by the present owner's aunt who brought to Tokyo one of the cooks of the Unsui temple in Osaka. This temple has catered to the wants of travelling Zen priests since the Kamakura era. From fifteen to sixteen guests a day come to partake of his fare. The majority consider it to be too exotic.

The Unsui menu is always the same. Meals begin with sugared broad beans, progress through two kinds of pickle dishes, one of which includes the rare mountain mushroom, advance to a delicious eggplant concoction specially topped with miso and poppy seeds and end up with soup containing salted Manchurian orchids and a vegetable fry. "Sake" is never served but unmistakably appears under the name of hannyato for long ago the crafty monks, having been forbidden the use of sake, conveniently changed the name to hannyato. And life went merrily on.

Mention might be made of such ordinary everyday dishes as sashimi (raw fish) which to the foreigner seem to be exotic. In fact there is hardly a seafood which is eatable and the Japanese do not customarily eat in some form and so peculiar foods in Japan demand the most of gastronomic imagination. Fortunately, unlike strange foods in other parts of the world, most of those in Japan are not only eatable, but are so delicious that one is tempted to eliminate them from the category of exoticism.

Upon calling the desk reporting a mouse in her room the hotel clerk said to send him down to register.

AN ALPHABET FOR THE TIMES

A's A.R.P.—It's a wonderful show;
B is the Black-out. There's nowhere to go.
C is my Car, which I've sold for a song;
D is the Daylight—it doesn't last long.
E's an Employer who's docking chaps pay;
F is a Fireman at ten bob a day.
G's for my Gas-mask—I do look a Guy!
H for the Heroes who never say die.
J's a Jack-tar on his way to the sea;
K is the Kit-bag that's carried by he.
L is for Lights, which are eerie and dim;
M's a Militiaman—good luck to him!
N is the Noise which announces a raid;
O is an Order, and must be obeyed.
P's a Policeman; he wears a tin hat;
Q is a Q-ship. No more about that.
R is a Rumour which ran round the town;
S is a Sleuth-hound, now tracking it down.
T's for a Tramp, bringing cargoes of food;
U's for the U-boats it plans to elude.
V is a Vendor, who's charging too much;
W's Winston—the "Marlborough" touch.
X, Y, and Z—well, I could put you wise.
They're chaps who'll give Hitler a nasty surprise.
And I? Where am I?—Well, I'm lost in the Park—
Like a nitwit, I tried to get home after dark—"News Chronicle". (London.)

Yeah: "I couldn't get him to take his training seriously until I thought of the idea."

Astrology Still An Unexplored Eldorado

By "A Journalist"

There Is Plenty Of Scope For Research In India's Ancient Hidden Lore

ASTRONOMY, and the allied subject, Astrology, have been known to India from times immemorial. In fact it is truly said that they have been the "study of Eastern sages since the dawn of time," and the rich literary treasures in the shape of their minute study and observations and conclusions have been handed down from sire to son from distant ages. They are as old as the Vedas—in fact, according to a Sanskrit scholar, "Astronomy is the first and chief of the six 'Vedangas' (limbs of the Veda), as representing the eyes; grammar being the mouth, ceremonials the hands, and prosody the feet (Brih. I.12-14). The Vedic religion and duties are based on the lunar phases, the sun, the planets and the constellatory configurations."

Among the sages who devoted considerable attention in popularising these sciences and compiling treatises, the names of Bhrigurishi, Parashar, Vashista, Paulisa, Romaka and Jaimini stand out pre-eminently. There were scores of other more or less well-known later-day astronomers, like Aryabhata and Varaha Mihira, Brahma Gupta and Bhaskaracharya, who contributed their mites in making India world-famed for its astronomical and astrological lore. The most ancient work on Hindu Astronomy is "Vedanga Jyotish", which was compiled more than 3,000 years ago. Next in importance is "Surya Siddhant." Besides these, there are also well-known works on Astrology, like Bhrigu Samhita, Satya Samhita, Chhaya Samhita and Vridha Gargya Samhita.

India A Rich Treasure-House

Astrology is rightly called the "eye of twilight." Our dear country has been the repository and fountainhead of many sciences, the rich treasures of which, in course of time, spread to the four corners of the civilised world—specially in China, Babylon, Chaldea, Egypt, Greece, etc. though some writers allege that it flourished in Babylon and other countries first and spread to India later As the age of the Vedas has not been exactly ascertained, no precise date can be given for the beginning of the astrological period in India, but there is no doubt about its antiquity. In this connection one fact can be advantageously quoted. The horoscope of Shri Ramchandraji that was cast in 3102 B.C. is believed to be still extant. This is just to show the antiquity of the science in India.

Treatises on the subject of Astrology written on palm leaves—something like the papyrus of ancient Egyptians and handed down by sire to son for generations together, are believed to be still extant in some quarters which in their turn were copied down similarly, or on paper. In several parts of India, particularly in South India, there are many such treatises written on palm leaves still extant.

Some of the Samhitas, particularly Bhrigu Samihita consist of consists of separate predictions laid down for each and every individual, according to the position of the stars, moon and planets, at the time of his or her birth. There are thousands and thousands of "kundlis" (horoscopic tables) laid down so as to suit the birth time of all human beings on earth, so that when a person goes to consult an astrologer possessing this Samhita treatise, the only thing the latter has to do is to find out the particular "kundli" to which the birth of the person is applicable, and then read out the predictions, etc., stated therein! Not only that, but the past and the present of the person is also given therein, as well as the life-work (of course, in brief) in the last birth, that is what he or she was in his or her mundane career in the last birth!

Of ordinary professional astrologers there are tens of thousands in India. Our own "Urbs Prima in Indis" may well boast of a few hundreds, at least. They give predictions from the kundlis," which are prepared by a brother astrologer or even prepared by himself with the aid of a 'panchang' (almanac), after noting down the time of birth. But the question arises: What if the birth time is not noted down at all, as happens many times, or if it be not quite accurately noted down, due to the incorrectness of time of the watch or clock used?

There are some expert palmists who can tell you the exact time—even to the day—of your birth by the signs of your palm only, after ink impressions have been taken of the palm on a piece of paper. This is, I believe, a speciality of India, the "land of hoary civilisation." I do not know whether such expert palmists of this type exist anywhere in the East, or the West. It is a well-known fact that some of the best known astrologers, palmists, chiropodists, phrenologists, etc. of the West have added considerably to their knowledge, by the study of ancient scriptures and treatises on these subjects written in Sanskrit, Tamil or Singhalese.

During my career as a journalist I have had several occasions to come in contact with many palmists, astrologers, clairvoyants, etc., (brown and white) and to tell the truth, with the exception of two or three, all have failed, some miserably, to make any lasting impression on me, so much so that any further requests even from best friends or brother journalists, to test the powers of some fresh arrivals in any of the above noted professions in our cosmopolitan city, have been politely rejected by me.

An Extraordinary Find

Fortunately I made an exception lately, in the person of a palmist-astrologer, especially when I was told that his method of forecast was a novel one. He determines the time of birth of an individual by taking down measurements of the shadow of his person while he (the subject) is standing in the open sunshine during day time, with the help of two specially made sun-dial boards and a gnomen. He thus makes his calculations accurately, exact to the day of the birth. The accuracy of this simple method surprised me. I did not know upto that day that our country possessed such a noble science. Its importance will be realised when we ponder over the fact that the noting down of birth time may

(Continued On Page 32)

EXPLOSIVES— WHY THEY EXPLODE

(By Prof. J. B. S. HALDANE, Brita in's most eminent living scientist)

It is a good general rule that the more we know of a thing the less we fear it. So to win the war we had better understand as much as we can about the scientific principles involved.

Let us begin with explosives. They are used for three purposes, as propellants to make bullets and shells move quickly; for destruction in high explosive shells, torpedoes, mines and bombs; and for scattering in shrapnel shells, where a small charge drives the bullets out so that they fall over a wide area.

The first explosive was gunpowder. This is a mixture of three substances, saltpetre (potassium nitrate), charcoal (carbon) and sulphur, none of which is explosive alone. But the potassium nitrate is mildly unstable, and can easily give up some oxygen to burn the carbon and sulphur.

In fireworks the nitrate is often replaced by a chlorate of some metal, which also gives up oxygen easily. The I.R.A. terrorists used potassium chlorate.

In 1913-1914 the French used an explosive called cheddite, which is easily made where large amounts of hydro-electric power are available, and contains ammonium perchlorate.

In the nineteenth century a new type of explosive was produced. This is not a mixture, but a compound, that is to say a substance in which all the chemical molecules are of the same kind.

In gunpowder the carbon is in one molecule, the oxygen in another. In nitro-glycerine the carbon and oxygen are in different parts of the same molecule, and have a much smaller distance to move before they can unite. In sciences terminology the internal contradiction in the explosive is further developed, and the effect when it is resolved is more violent than in the case of gunpowder.

Every explosive acts in the same way, by suddenly generating a big volume of hot gas at high pressure. Something has to make way for it. But here is a fairly sharp distinction between "low" and "high" explosive. A high explosive may liberate less heat and less gas than a low explosive, but it does so much more quickly.

When A Rifle Is Fired

When a soldier fires a rifle he starts a rearrangement of the atoms in the cordite filling of his cartridge. This liberates hot gases which drive the bullet forward. But they are given off relatively slowly, and are still being formed when the bullet is halfway along the rifle barrel.

If a traitor had substituted a high explosive such a gelignite, for the cordite in the cartridge, much the same amounts of heat and gas would be produced. But they would be produced almost instantaneously, and would cause such a high pressure as to burst the rifle barrel and probably kill the soldier.

On the other hand, the pressure on the bullet would be over in such a short time that it would not leave the rifle at as high a speed as with cordite.

So low explosives such as gunpowder and cordite are used for propellants, and in land mines where the object is to lift a large volume of earth rather than to shatter a small volume. For most other purposes high explosives such as trinitrotoluol are used.

Another distinction among explosives depends on the method of setting them off. Some explosives, such as gunpowder and mercury fulminate, are set off by a spark. Others, such as guncotton and trinitrotoluol, are much harder to start off, and this is usually done by a detonator, containing a small amount of a sensitive explosive.

When Germans Explode

There is no necessary connection between the ease with which a substance can be got to explode and the violence of the explosion. If anything the other way round. The same is true of revolutions. It is easy to make a revolution in most South American States, but nothing much comes of it. It was very difficult to overthrow the Tsar, but the results of doing so were tremendous. It will not be easy for the German people to overthrow Hitler, but when they do so a new era will dawn for the whole of Europe.

A very large amount of work has been done on explosives, and scientists who have worked on them are blamed for making war more terrible. This is a false accusation. Modern wars are terrible because transport enables millions of men to be concentrated in a single battle.

If explosives had never been invented, and the Germans were invading Poland with swords and spears, there would be just as much bloodshed as there is today, provided they had motor transport. If the Siegfried line was a wall like the Roman wall in Northumberland it would be a formidable obstacle if it were defended by millions of soldiers against an army without explosives.

And without explosives, many forms of mining and quarrying would be impossible. Indeed, mining has had as much influence as war on the development of explosives. Explosives are not good or bad in themselves. They are good or bad according to how we use them.

SPLENDOUR IN RUIN

A Visit To The Historical Fort Of Bassein

By I. B. PATEL

IN the vicinity of Bombay are to be found many places of considerable interest, which are easily accessible and any one who wishes to have a good day's outing would not do better than start for Bassein which is situated at a distance of 27 miles. Here are extensive remains of what was once a flourishing Portuguese stronghold from where, for upwards of a couple of centuries, the Captain of the North governed the rich tract of the country in the neighbourhood. The wealth and power of the Portuguese aristocracy inhabiting the Fort brought unrivalled splendour to Bassein, whose dependency our great "Urbs Prima in Indis" was at one time.

With a view to study the eventful history of this "dead city of departed glory," members of the Bombay Field Club had decided to spend a day among her silent ruins. Accordingly one Sunday morning found us enjoying our first glimpses of the medieval fortress from the window of the elecrtic train carrying us to Bassein. It was a memorable and impressive experience to watch the grey and sombre towers and arches standing out in bold relief, half covered by palm woods, shining brightly in the rays of the morning sun.

Stately Coats Of Arms

On approaching the fortifications which lie at a distance of 4 1|2 miles from the Bassein station, we were greeted by a very imposing sight presented by the deserted monuments shyly peeping through palm groves and brushwood. In this vast galaxy of historical remains members of the Field Club found the history of the place written in stone. We were reminded by the remains of what were once magnificent state buildings, displaying their colourful array of the stately coats of arms, that here lived the Captain-General and his retinue in regal splendour and that Bassein was once upon a time a prosperous town inhabited by the powerful feudal lords.

The fairly well preserved remains of the churches and the Jesuit college, though overgrown with wall shrubs and festoons of climbing plants, revealed to us in no uncertain terms how architecture could be utilised to construct strong and massive abodes in the service of religion. These monuments reflect the religious fervour of the Jesuit priests and Franciscan monks, who followed the victorious Portuguese arms to convey the message of Christ to the farthest corners of the globe. Inside the Church one feels very strongly the truth of these words of the poet:

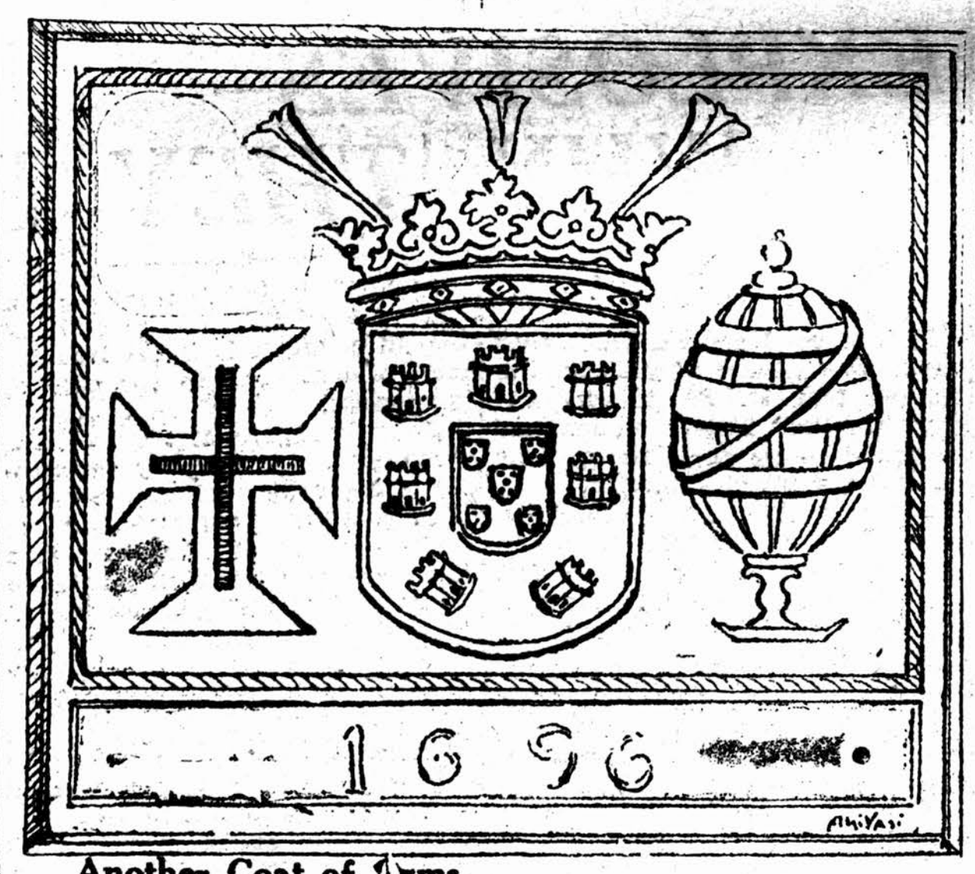
Thy pristine vigour age has overthrown
But left the glory of the past thine own.

We were fortunate in having Mr. Braz Fernandez, Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Bombay Historical Society as our leader. He very dexterously guided us through ruined gateways, half broken walls, streets covered with grass and brushwood and the fortifications covered with a heavy undergrowth from where we often times found it difficult to make our way. We, however, forgot all this inconvenience, heat and fatigue, because from the high walls of the fort we found to our great joy the glorious view of the surrounding countryside, fertile fields covered by ripe crops awaiting to be gathered by the farmers, the picturesque rocky spurs, clumps of palms and the rare boon of the sea close by, all combined to give the place a rare charm.

A Coat of Arms.

Order In The Midst Of Chaos

It is rather difficult to express clearly in a few words the effect, for one endowed with historical instincts, of close study of monuments reflecting modes of living of people whom we seem to have forgotten to-day. To be able to make a study of these monuments, unconsciously as it were, and undisturbed by the influences of our complex modern life seemed to us both a happy, diverting experience and an instructive lesson in history. In this desert of ruins one finds a feeling of melancholy creeping over him till he returns to the Orphanage, so heroically run by Franciscan Brothers. It gave us an idea of order in the midst of chaos ruling all around. Large-hearted hospitality is one of the best traits of the Franciscan Order and there could be no doubt about the satisfaction with which Brother Francis, a very amicable person, pressed it upon us until the threat of missing the train forced us to bid adieu to Bassein and make a timely start for the station, musing with that great historian, James Douglas, that not all of Bassein except her sun is set, for the sea and the sky and the palm groves are as brilliant and picturesque as they were to the eyes of Xavier or Almeida.

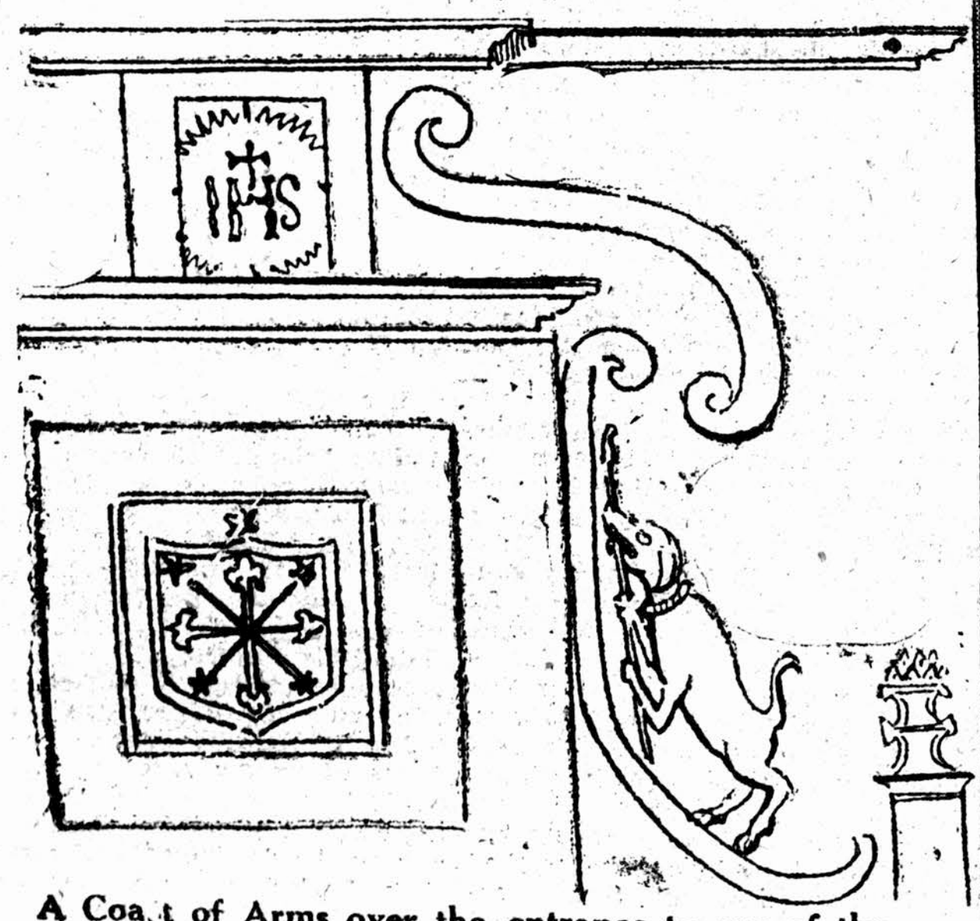


Another Coat of Arms.

NEW ANTITOXIN

Development in England of a new, highly-purified diphtheria antitoxin, said to be more rapidly and completely absorbed from subcutaneous tissues than the American product, is announced.

The new antitoxin is the result of the development of a method for large-scale purification based on the fractional action of enzymes (ferments). The possibility that such enzyme purification may be generally applicable to antiserums demands prompt investigation.



A Coat of Arms over the entrance to one of the Churches.

(Sketches by J. M. Abivasi, artist)

Group photo taken at the Franciscan Orphanage.

Escape From Warsaw

JOURNALIST DESCRIBES TERRIBLE ORDEAL OF PASSENGERS BY LAST TRAIN FROM DOOMED CAPITAL OF POLAND

Mr. J. Cang, who was one of the last journalists to escape from Warsaw with the Polish Government communicates to the "News Chronicle" the following moving story of the last train out of Warsaw:—

WE were bombed 14 times before we reached Zaleszczyki, on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, now occupied by the Russians. I was among the very last of the foreign journalists to leave Warsaw on September 6 in a special train evacuating all the higher officials and the most important State documents and archives.

The entire administrative machinery which governed Poland was crammed into a single train which was called the "ghost train" because it proved a death trap for so many. After much wandering in the shade of the German bombers it failed to reach its destination.

The Government's evacuation from Warsaw was decided on within a single hour after the German troops broke through on the front north of Warsaw on September 5.

The Polish high command had failed to notify the Government of the real position of the front so that the evacuation that took place was rather panicky. Many foreign diplomats only learned by chance of the Government's departure after seeing boxes carried out from the Foreign Office, loaded hurriedly and rushed off to the train.

Panic And Confusion

The foreign diplomats, journalists and officials were still sitting in Warsaw's fashionable cafes talking about a long war when they learned that they must pack and depart within a few hours.

Very few managed to take anything with them. My family and myself went at once, leaving everything behind.

So big was the rush out from Warsaw that it took over an hour to cross the Vistula Bridge towards the Eastern station, where a train was supposed to be waiting for us. It took three hours to find the carriages. The station presented the worst confusion imaginable, mothers shouting in the dark for their children, husbands for wives, children weeping for their parents, all fearing a return of the planes which a day earlier had bombarded the same station, killing many.

The train was composed of 14 carriages carrying officials from the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Justice, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, Social and Public Works, Education and the Senate. It was originally destined for Lublin, which was to be the first halt of the evacuated Polish Government. But the direct route was impossible owing to the damaged railway line at Deblin. We were taken a roundabout way, subjecting about 1,500 men, women and children in the train to the worst ordeal imaginable.

The first encounter with a German bomber was about 60 miles north of Warsaw. The bomber flew over the train at a low altitude, causing indescribable panic. Passengers jumped out of the carriages and ran into the fields and woods seeking any available shelter. But the bomber hurried on to the junction station at Czeremcha in front of us, where, 20 minutes later, we ran into a real hell.

Three German bombers arrived before we had time to look for shelter, and over 50 bombs were dropped, including several incendiary bombs. No shelters were available. Women, men and children clung to trees, knelt praying in the open fields, hid in the ditches near the road, whilst bombers came in still larger numbers, attacking fiercely the railway junction. I am not sure even now which noise was the more demoralising, the cries of the women and children or the explosion of the bombs.

* * *

Children's Ordeal

I saw a mother lying with her baby in a crater made by a bomb during one of the earlier German attacks on the same station. My own little boy, aged four, who had gone through over 30 air raids in Warsaw, clung to my knees weeping, calling: "Daddy, dear, tell them to stop bombing."

Before we left our ditches we were bombed again and again, each time with greater ferocity and determination. Surprisingly, this station linking North-East Poland with the capital was entirely unprotected, so that the German planes did their destructive work without risk.

The stationmaster, worn out after enduring about 30 air-raids, remained calmly on duty and managed to keep his eye on my little boy, who was wandering about scanning the sky to see whether the bombers were coming back. Even now when he is safe in Bucharest, thanks to the kind hospitality of the Rumanian Government, he cannot sleep, waking continually at night to ask whether the bombers are coming.

We finally manoeuvred our train out of the damaged railway station, but not all the passengers reappeared. A large number of them, including officials of the Polish Foreign Office, disappeared and were not seen again.

The bombers obviously had not aimed at the passengers but were attempting to destroy the junctions so as to hinder transport. Otherwise, not a few, but all would have been killed.

Our ordeal was not over. It began again when more bombers arrived and hovered over the ghost train. Time after time passengers left the carriages in terror and hid in fields, woods and ditches. Once, when the bombers reappeared overhead, women and children escaped by lying down in swamps inches deep in water until the planes had passed.

So terrified became the passengers that the slightest noise caused them to jump from the train. At each station one saw people unable to bear the strain any longer disappear into the woods and not emerge again. A judge in Poland's highest tribunal, who travelled in the same carriage with me left the train with his wife, preferring to remain in the fields rather than continue the journey.

* * * *

Starving Passengers

After each bombing fewer passengers remained in the train and those who stayed had their nerves shattered, particularly the women and children. It was a ghastly experience. Food and water were completely unobtainable, and people were fainting from exhaustion. The most pitiable sight was the little white-faced terror-stricken children seeking to hide themselves to escape the bombing. Their cries are still ringing in my ears.

For four days the train wandered from place to place unable to reach Lublin because the town had been heavily bombed. The train was diverted to Cheim, Kowel, later to Luck, and finally to Krzemieniec, dropping various ministerial officials on the way. In Krzemieniec the Polish Foreign Minister and officials of the Embassies and Legations and others enjoyed a short respite, but soon the German bombers arrived here too. They dropped ten bombs, killing 31 people. The bomb which caused most casualties fell just near the house where I was sheltering with my family.

Unable to obtain other means of transport, many people hired plain peasant carts to take them out of Krzeminiec further away towards the Rumanian border. We followed them For three days and nights we wandered by road, keeping away from the main highways in fear of enemy planes. Even on the side roads the planes followed us, but making no attempt to bomb us. We met tens of thousands of refugees fleeing before the Germans without knowing where they were going. Many frontier zones were suddenly closed to refugees and people were running from place to place in search of refuge like mice in a trap. We met refugees from Silesia and Galicia who had walked for 500 miles. They were like skeletons. They had lost all human appearance.

* * * *

Flight To The East

Apart from the material damage they caused the bombers proved that they have an extremely powerful psychological effect, spreading panic and placing all in a state of uncertainty and fear.

Travelling from Krzemieniec to Zaleszczyki we wept near the Russian border. The inhabitants seemed everywhere confident that the German bombers would not attack localities near the Russian frontier because the German-Russian agreement, they maintained, provides for a frontier zone to be an asylum from the war.

I saw thousands of refugees going in the direction of the Russian frontier as if in expectation of the Russian move.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Untapped Forest Wealth Of Kanara

(BY H. S. KAUJALGI.)

As far as the forest wealth of the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the North Kanara District can be said to be a golden mine of forest wealth. Unfortunately for us, though every one knows that it is a gold mine, nobody has so far cared to work the mine. The forests of Karwar are full of timbers that, in addition to their being useful for building purposes, can be put to so many different uses so as to replace many of our imports in wooden articles. They also contain hundreds of varieties of medicinal herbs whose properties and structures are mentioned in the Ayurvedic pharmacopea.

A Sirsi Enthusiast

I had recently an occasion to visit Sirsi in the Kanara District and it was a gladdening news to hear that at least one man in the district has been trying to study the medicinal herbs of the district at close quarters. Sjt. Nilkanthshastri Patwardhan is an Ayurvedic practitioner of Sirsi of 30 years standing. He has recently taken to planting medicinal herbs in his garden. Though his garden is only a few gunthas and just surrounds his house, he has planted more than 500 varieties of herbs. It was simply a wonder and pleasure to hear from him the names, properties and uses of these herbs. Of course, he has learnt all these things from the Ayurvedic pharmacopea; but who knows how many centuries had to be passed in experiments by our forefathers who arrived at certain conclusions about the different properties of the herbs. Mr. Nilkanthshastri told us that the herbs he had planted were not even one-tenth of the herbs that are found in the Ayurvedic pharmacopea. One cannot but help thinking that the exact knowledge of all these herbs must have been acquired not by application and study, but only by 'tapasya' and God's gift.

However, our knowledge of these herbs has stopped at the ancient Ayurvedic books. It has not kept pace with the advance of times and so the protagonist of Allopathy can easily put us out by questioning us about the chemical contents or the medicinal properties of the herbs that they use. We only know that a particular herb is useful for a particular ailment. We cannot tell why it is so useful. Nor can we say what particular part of it is the essentially useful one. So, with this wealth in our homes, we are, as it were, starving and looking to other systems of medicine for help. It is high time that the Ayurvedic system is studied on more scientific lines and brought up-to-date.

A Tip To Ayurvedic Conference

The Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference will be held at Sirsi in the month of December, 1939. I hope it will consider this aspect of the Ayurvedic system. They are arranging a small exhibition of medicinal herbs also. One cannot but wish that the Exhibition would be converted into permanent Museum with a laboratory set up for the study of these herbs. Let us hope that the new awakening in India will not omit the indigenous Ayurvedic system from its sphere of activities.

OUR SHORT STORY

By O. N. TANDON

Judgment Of Nadir Ullah

THE impatient eyes of Nadir Ullah Khan wandered down the long colonnade of the country-side, across the terrace of the garden.

At his shoulder the Trusted One, the Left Hand of the Khan, was relating, that which had happened in the household during the master's absence on his last hunting trip—and Nadir Ullah was always impatient when he must deal with words.

The steel leaped swifter to his hand than words to his tongue; and he was most at home when he galloped at the head of his turbaned horsemen on their high red Persian saddles, the long embroidered sleeves of their bright jackets swinging as they rode the trails among the turbulent border tribes of Kurdistan.

Moreover, the Khan wanted to see Yasmeni, his favourite dancing girl. It had been said that but four things filled the heart of Nadir Ullah; his sword and his rifle, his hunting falcon and his horse. But of late he had thought more than he should about the black eyes of Yasmeni lustrous and soft as the beautiful eyes of his favourite mare.

He stroked his thick black beard, damp yet with fragrant rose-water from the bath, and sipped wine from the low enlaid table before him—the clear amber wine of Shiraz. Suddenly he lifted his hand, unheeding the words of the—'Trusted One.' "Let Yasmeni be brought here," he said.

* * * *

The Trusted One faltered; for a moment fear changed his face—then he fell upon his knees. "May Allah prolong thy shadow upon the earth O Sire!" he stammered. . . . "Last night a youth was taken as he left her window-grating. . . one of thine own horsemen."

"What?" the veins knotted purple on the Khan's forehead above his flashing eyes; his hands clenched on the curved dagger in his sash.

"It was not the fault of the keepers of thy house—may Ullah be my judge!" The Trusted One bowed his head to the earth in terror, and his words stumbled with haste. The youth had been cunning and strong to scale the wall.

"And this we found hidden against his heart." The Trusted One laid before his master an armband in the form of a silver serpent. The youth had said that he had stolen it from her arm, and he had not climbed to the window at her wish, but against her will, to prove his daring.

"It is likely he lies!" said the Khan grimly.

"Bring him here!"

* * * *

Hardly did Nadir Ullah move until the carved ivory gate of the courtyard swung open, and two guards thrust forward a youth with bound arms. He stood within the gateway, full in the blaze of the sun.

His jacket had been torn from him in his capture, and his white shirt ripped back to show one lean, sword scarred shoulder. For a moment their eyes met with the clash of steel upon steel—and the youth laughed at Nadir Ullah.

Ay, he had done it for a thing of daring, for a thing to boast of, he said—that he had been to the window of the harem of the great Nadir Ullah! Nor could questioning broke his story. The Khan threatened him with many deaths. He promised freedom, if the girl had been even a little at fault.

But the youth only laughed, till Nadir Ullah's hand shifted to the hilt of his dagger. Yet he held himself in check.

When the carved gateway had closed again, Nadir Ullah sat a moment silent, twisting the armband in his fingers. He wanted to believe—almost he did believe—that the youth spoke truth, and the girl was innocent.

He lifted his hand, and the Trusted One came before him. "Yasmeni knows nothing of his capture, thou hast said? Then let her be brought—but tell her no word."

After a time, he heard a sound of tiny slippers on the pavement. The gate closed, and they were alone. When he looked up, she was just flinging her white cloak to the ground—a brilliant butterfly emerging from its grey white chrysalis.

Full trousers of green satin gathered at her ankles just above her little embroidered Persian slippers, a tight-fitting jacket of red satin braided in gold, and between, a flash of the white satin of her skin above the edge of the tasselled sash.

* * * *

She lifted her tiny jewelled hands, tipped with their henna-stained nails and drew aside her veil—and smiled. And as she knelt at his feet, a fragrance rose from her presence.

Surely she could have done no wrong! He thought with pleasure of how she would beg forgiveness with all her pretty wiles when he upbraided her for her careless loss. "But where is the armband which I brought thee from Ispahan?" he asked at last.

"Ah, sire—forgive me, for it is lost." She dropped her eyes, and half her cheek was shadowed by her down-cast lashes. The small gold coins across her forehead tinkled as she bent her head against his knee. Her voice rippled softly as she told how it had slipped from her arm as she fed the swans on the lake.

As he listened, the fingers of Nadir Ullah slowly tightened on the trinket in his sash. A contemptuous smile curled his lips.

"It is strange, then," he said, drawing out his hand and opening it before her, "that it should have been found on one of my horsemen!"

She drew back slowly. He saw her whitening face—the stark fear in her eyes.

"But why dost thou tremble?" he asked, with mock softness. "The youth has confessed already that he stole it from thee—through no fault of thine. . . ."

She caught her breath with a sharp cry. It is a lie! I gave it to him! Oh, Sire—! she flung herself upon the earth and clapsed his feet. "I alone am to blame—he has done nothing wrong!" she clung to him, her voice wild.

Startled amazement struck the contempt from the face of Nadir Ullah. Ay, truly she lay pleading at his feet. Yet her fear was not for herself.

"But is it known to thee," he stammered with surprise, hardly believing, "is it known to thee what is the punishment for such unfaithfulness?"

"I know, Sire. Punish me as thou wilt, for it is true I have not been worthy of thy goodness. My eyes have been wanton. I called him to my window, and it is my fault—mine alone!"

* * * *

Long after she had gone, the Khan sat staring at the gateway, and his thoughts were strange to himself. Only one thing had he ever respected—courage, the steel in a sword, and the steel in a man! But never had he thought to find courage in a woman, for Allah had not given them the soul to know it.

The blue shadows lengthened behind the pillars. After a long time, lines of decision set upon his face. He leaned forward and drew toward him the gold ewer of wine, and filled two goblets. From his sash he took a tiny vial of green liquid, dropped a single drop in each, watched it spread slowly and tint the clear amber depths.

"Because they have been brave, each for the other," he said, "I will be merciful. They will but fall asleep without pain."

The Trusted One bowed, took up the goblets, and went out.

Nadir Ullah had not stirred. His thoughts dwelt on the long, empty evenings that would close the days to come, when Yasmeni would not gladden his eyes.

No more would he hear the sound of her voice singing to the zurua, the sound of small feet on the pavement as her body turned in the dance, slender as a palm, and light as its shadow.

At last, when the stars twinkled in the lake, he clapped his hands softly, once—and the Trusted One stood in the gateway.

"They have drunk?"

"Ay, Sire—with a smile. And they sleep."

"Then make preparations for the wedding."

"Sire? Even in the starlight—he could see the blank amazement on the face of the Trusted One.

"They will awaken at dawn; it was but a sleeping potion."

And Nadir Ullah smiled—a little sadly. Ay, almost it was worth the losing of Yasmeni to behold a love such as he had seen today.

A man who is willing to go through fire to get the woman of his heart shouldn't mind a little blaze after the ceremony.

A KITCHENER STORY

War-time stories that are now in circulation recall one told by an officer of Lord Kitchener, writes B. Crocker in "John O'London's Weekly," Kitchener, then Chief of Staff to Lord Roberts, was in his tent busy with his reports and correspondence. Into the tent came, unannounced, an officer of one of the yeomanry regiments, just out from home, and himself a scion of one of the noble houses of Britain. "I say, Kitchener, can you tell me—?" he began.

Fixing him with his famous eye, Kitchener gently said: "You shouldn't call me Kitchener, it sounds too formal. Call me Herbert."

The officer, contrary to all military discipline, dismissed himself from Kitchener's presence.

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AHMEDABAD—Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road
SURAT—Dalal Bros. Baranpuri Bazar

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"SHADOW OF EUROPE"

THE SHADOW OF EURCPE by H. N. SHARMA, B.C.D., Foreword by D. B. K. S. Ramaswami Shastri, B.A., B.L., (Price Re. 1-8, Pp. 208). The book contains essays on the English education.—(the author thinks that "English is anti-virtuous and is the mother of vices and is not cultural education); Liberty among women (which the author considers is equivalent to libertinism) claims of equality by women (they are ridiculous, according to the author); separate family.—(the author is an out and out admirer of the joint family system and according to him, the desire of separation is a sign of liberatinism); right of property—(poverty is pious and gold is gloomy, according to the author) birth control; and change of husbandry ("The object of civil marriage and separate estate, in India, is", according to the author, "to make up for the new-woman's natural flimsiness").

This is a book of good intention but the execution leaves very much to be desired. The author sees nothing that is good and sees every evil in the West: he sees nothing that is evil and sees all good in the East—surely not a proper approach to any serious or proper study of the subjects discussed in the book. The book is full of misprints

N. H. P.

STATISTICAL TESTING OF BUSINESS-CYCLE THEORIES

BUSINESS CYCLES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1919-1932 By J. Tinbergen.

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has just published the second volume of the series "Statistical Testing of Business-cycle Theories" dealing with the business cycle in the United States of America from 1919 to 1932.

This volume applies the system of mathematical analysis described in the first volume to the post-war trade data of the United States. It aims at determining, on the basis of existing statistics and with the help of the "multiple correlation method," the more important quantitative relationships which have governed the economic system of the United States of America during the period under review. In this way, some forty equations are found, which are thought to represent the main characteristics of the mechanism of the United States business cycles in that period. The combination of these equations by mathematical treatment ("elimination process") yields one "final" equation, from which emerges the general nature of the United States cycle.

AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1938-1939: The Ahmedabad Education Society, was founded in October 1934. It was registered about a year later. It is doing useful work in the cause of education and hopes to do more. At present it conducts two colleges viz., the Hargovandas Lakhmidas Commerce College and the Laibhai Dalpatbhai Arts College which are under the principalship of Dr. V K R. V. Rao and Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak respectively.

The Colleges impart sound education, as is borne out by the results of the different examinations at which their pupils; appeared, and give attention to the physical well-being of the students.

The Society is at present in need of help for the founding of Medical, Science, Engineering Colleges, a High School for Girls, a good library and other useful and necessary institutions. Its aims are noble and if a ready response meets the appeal made by the Society, then the President's (Dr. Anandshanker B. Dhruva) dream of a Gujarat University may soon be a welcome reality.

N. H. P.

Prominent Parsis

"PARIS LUSTRE ON INDIAN SOIL". BY HORMUSJI D. DARUKHANAWALLA, ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Mr. Hormusji Dhunjishah Darukhanawalla is well-known to the Parsi community as the author of "Parsis and Sports." He has recently brought out another interesting work "Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil." The object of the book seems to be to place before the public in general, and the Parsi community in particular, an account, with photos, of the lives and doings of those Parsis who have shed lustre on the community, and have contributed to the political, industrial, social and economical uplift of the country.

Nothing is left undone to make the book a handy and impressive volume. The matter contained in it is carefully taken from various publications, and those interested in the stability and the progress of the Parsi community cannot afford to neglect this volume. The author seems to combine in himself the qualities of a scholar and a historian, and his vast knowledge of Parsi matters has enabled him to place before his co-religionists a volume of outstanding importance the real worth of which will be appreciated by the coming generations. On the outside cover of the book are printed miniature photos of pioneer Parsis such as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, first baronet and Dadabhoy Nowroji.

The book contains about 800 pages of solid reading matter, and about 500 interesting photographs. It is dedicated to Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Kt., a merchant prince and philanthropist written by Lord Willingdon, former Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who pays a glowing tribute to the "outstanding leaders" of the community "who have exercised great influence over the public life of the country". Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy writes an interesting Introduction showing how a handful of refugees from Persia driven by sheer necessity and vicissitudes of fortune landed upon the hospitable shores of the Arya-Varta and rose from humble beginnings to the position of wealth and eminence.

The most attractive feature of the book is the collection of rare photographs that are to be found in it. Some at least if not most of them have come from the custody of Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy who is interested in the collection of rare pictures. The pictures which vividly present to our eyes the Parsi celebrities of the past, and many a scene of historic importance going back to the days of the Great Moghul, the East India Company or the Peshawas afford food for thought to the student of comparative history.

Mr. Darukhanawalla has taken more than three years to collect the materials and to publish this book and has spent no less than

For the fund of information available in it, and the amount of labour expended on it, the price

of Rs. 6-8-0 for which the volume is offered to the public is reasonable and fair. Mr. Darukhanawalla is now engaged in bringing out a second volume which is expected to be as interesting as the first.

A few words of advice may not be inappropriate in order to enhance the value of the book. There is an index no doubt but the author has not arranged the sketches in alphabetical order, nor in its absence given the subjects of sketches in the order of their importance. To obviate any tinge of invidiousness, however, the alphabetical order would be preferable. Then, again, some great worthies mentioned receive (like the majority) only a brief mention of their career (half or three-fourths of a page, excluding the photo space). An exception in such cases could better have been made, just for the benefit of the future generations, as this book will surely prove to be a good guide for them. Mr. Darukhanawala deserves well of his coreligionists for his commendable enterprise for the volume though costing Rs. 6-3-0 will give the purchaser more than the money's worth.

C. TALYARKHAN.

CONSTITUTION THROUGH HANSARD

SELECTED SPEECHES ON THE CONSTITUTION, edited by Cecil S. Emden (2 volumes) published by the Oxford University Press, and priced at 2 Shillings each.

The British Constitution is something of a cross-world puzzle in the science of politics. It typifies the English spirit of 'Muddling through', its chief merit being that it works smoothly. Scholars like Diccy and Anson have been its able exponents, but the spirit of the Constitution which is mostly a medley of customs and conventions cannot be clearly understood without an appreciation of the back-ground and historical setting. Cecil S. Emden has undertaken the arduous job of presenting an objective study of the Constitution by freely drawing from the dry-as-dust source-the Hansard. The author does not intervene or interpret, but simply makes the Constitution-makers of the day speak. Thus the student is enabled to grasp the essentials of the British Constitution and its epoch-making changes by perusing hrough the soulful oratory of some of the master-minds who made the British Constitution. The first volume covers the kind, Lords and Commons and the second volume concentrates on the rights of the people and Imperial relations. At a time when India is experimenting with the British Model Constitution, working and wrecking it, these volumes will prove a ready-reckoner to aspiring parliamentarians and politicians.

K. A. C.

THE EYE

"THE HUMAN EYE", Second edition, by Dr. K. S. Malkani, Oph. D. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Camp Hyderabad (Sind). Price Ans. 8.

General knowledge, on the part of the public, of the construction and function of the eye and the protection of the sight is the best preventive against some of the injuries and diseases to which the eye is more liable in the modern times. The book is intended for the general reader. Within the range of 62 pages and in the facile and fluent style aided by the necessary illustrations the author has made a substantial contribution to the medical literature for popular use. The author's generosity to supply the book free to medical practitioners, journalists and public and charitable institutions on receipt of one anna stamp for postage and at half the price plus postage to professors, teachers and poor people is highly to be commended.

D.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHY AND CINEMATOGRAPHY. July-September, 1939. Published quarterly. Editor, S. Lakshminarasu A. R. P. S. 6 F. Street, Fort, Bangalore City. Associate Editor, M. Desai, A.R.P.s P. O. Box 5522 Bombay 14. Price Ans. 4. Annual subscription Re. 1 Post Free.

The magazine is an evidence of the progress of the art of photography in India on sound and systematic lines. It deals with photography, cinematography, travel holidays and visual education. The progressive outlook of the editors is clearly manifest in the selection of articles. An art-gallery is an additional feature of the magazine. The magazine publishes notices and reviews of salons held all over India and news relating to photographic events. It has an artistic get-up and claims eminent photographers as its editors. Professionals and amateurs will find it equally useful.

D.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX

INDIAN INCOME TAX by Practitioner published by M. C. Sarkar & Sons Ltd. 14, College Square, Calcutta, Price Rs. 1-8-0, pages 118.

The Indian Income-Tax Act of 1922 has been in many respects changed by the amending Act of 1939 and has set many a problem to not only the income-tax practitioners but to the ordinary income-tax payer as well. It being an amending Act, there was necessity of a book showing the original Act as amended and the publishers are to be commended on publication of such a small handy book incorporating the changes may by the amending Act in the main Act.

The amended portions are printed in different types with the result that the readers' attention is at once drawn to the portions which have been amended and added. There is a small synopsis given of some of the changes made by the amending Act. However, the publishers would have added to the usefulness of the book, if they had also given the old unamended portions of the Act, so that a comparison of the old Act and the new Act would have been more useful for the purpose of pointing out the changes to the reader.

TANUBHAI D. DESAI.

'ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART IN LIFE

SURFACE-REVIVAL OF ART — SLAVE MENTALITY IN THE SPHERE OF ART — ECONOMIC V. AESTHETIC POVERTY — EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES OMIT ART — PLACE OF ART IN WOMEN'S EDUCATION — VIDYA MANDIRS NEED A SCHEME OF ARCHITECTURE — STATUE OF KING GEORGE V — NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE AND EDUCATION

Art predominated the social, economic and religious life of India which it permeates even today, but is not recognised as its indispensable factor. Modern India has dislodged art from its high pedestal and appears to remain unruffled by its submergence under the currents of the economic and political forces which have been overflowing their legitimate bounds. Lifeless art is, therefore, the logical sequence of artless life.

Surface-Revival

The movement for the regeneration of art is a painful corroboration of the supine attitude towards art of a country that is proud of her glorious past. The achievement of the movement it self hardly amounts to anything more tangible than a surface-revival. A few artists of rare abilities have, no doubt, resuscitated their traditional art, recaptured its spirit and readjusted it to the existing conditions of life; several art-mediocrities, on the other hand, have exhumed the skeletons of the technique and mannerism, but have failed to instil blood and vitality into their art.

The revivalistic movement has not been successful in raising, from its low water-mark, and refining the artistic sense of the country. Its inefficiency to penetrate the deeper strata of the society is significant of its inherent weakness. It cannot claim a nation-wide appeal, since it is conspicuously superficial and strikingly circumscribed in its scope as regards the producers and patrons of art. The pioneers of revivalism have created, between rural and urban India, a barrier, which, thanks to their short-sightedness, has been a barricade—a blessing in disguise against the atrocities of aggressive modernism on rural India.

Static Interest

The class, which claims itself to be the elite of the art world, deifies artists, but does not discriminate between them. It has still to realize the fundamental principle that art is a spontaneous activity. It has also to develop the urge that Indian art should be the basis of its evolution, and to demand, from the artists, a national art expressing the realities and beauties of life and vibrating with the spirit of India.

India does not eschew art, but eschews the search for an intelligent approach to it and also the depth and independence of thought. The West continues to be the fountain-head of inspiration to India. A European Orientalist, connoisseur, or archaeologist who pays a tribute to the glorious art of ancient India, is adored as an authority on Indian Art by aristocrats and intelligentsia, because their interest in art is merely an admiration for the past. India cannot and should not rest on her laurels. She ought to realize that her static and superficial interest will militate against the growth of a monumental art worthy of her previous achievements.

Excessive Fascination

The slave mentality of India in the domain of art is distinctly manifest in her excessive fascination for artists who return from a pilgrimage to the olympic West. Some of them enjoy the privilege of super-imposing extraneous and unwholesome influences on their traditional art. The Indian art served by such artists is esteemed to be unimpeachable because of the blessings of the West earned by its exponents. If India craves —and certainly she does crave— for art, she should develop strength to judge artists on their own merits and to discriminate between genuine and spurious art.

The revivalistic movement, which cannot deny the imbibition by it of alien and unhealthy influences, has been the mainspring of art of modern India. Art in the cities has been an intermittent activity which spasmodically bursts into concerts and exhibitions for the delectation of its elite. Being an eclectic growth, it vitiates the artistic taste of its patrons and exerts a pernicious influence on the integrity of Indian art.

"VOICES"

(By N. M. Kelkar, artist)

Aesthetic Poverty

Economic poverty is frequently adduced as an argument, which is, of course, untenable, against the problem of the reorganisation of art. Being an indigenous product and everyday necessity, art entails immense potentialities for the liquidation of the economic poverty. What steps have been taken to uplift and encourage the exponents of traditional arts and crafts and to utilize their experiences and abilities in order to develop the aesthetic aspect of industry? Economic prosperity will not relieve aesthetic poverty so long as art, which is the food of the soul of India, is left out in the cold.

The reawakening of the art consciousness of the nation will offer a satisfactory solution of the problem of art in India. But it appears to be a remote ideal. An average politician, socialist, social reformer or priest, who enjoys the distinction of leadership, is not convinced that art is a nation-building force. Much less can he visualize the transformation of India that a nation-wide art-movement can bring about.

Omission Of Art

The growing discontent with the prevailing system of education has not softened the austerity of educationists towards art. Their periodic conferences, which are in search for an ideal for education, explore various avenues, including religion, which came to the surface last month during the tenth Karnatak Education Week at Belgaum; but art is usually a notable omission.

Mr. B. V. Gharpure, Curator of Lord Reay Museum, whilst addressing the Bombay Provincial Teachers' Conference at Poona, struck a discordant but delightful note by emphasising a close contact between the museum and the school. It is a matter of regret that India has not yet recognized the importance of museums, art-galleries and exhibitions as essential auxiliaries of education. The educationists should join hands with archaeologists and artists in their demand for an adequate number of museums and galleries in the country, and in their efforts for the co-ordination of the same with general education. Mr. Gharpure's view-point should appeal to educationists and authorities whose outlook on art is pre-eminently pedagogic.

Art is neither a luxury nor a superficiality. It is an essential element of education. Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Deputy Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, who recently toured Japan, paid a tribute to the high aesthetic sense and standard of attainment of the Japanese and remarked that their love for the beautiful finds expression in their daily life. Indian educationists will not appreciate the educative and cultural values of art unless they shake off their characteristic apathy to it. Education in art presupposes the re-integration of art in education.

Women And Art

Love for beauty in home and surroundings is the outstanding characteristic of the life of the women of India because of their recognition of art as the highest accomplishment. In view of the inestimable contribution to art made by them art ought to be a pre-eminent item in their provincial and inter-provincial conferences. But the recent sessions of the Bombay Women's Association Conference at Bombay and the Maharashtra Women's Conference at Kirloskarwadi revealed that art did not occupy its legitimate place in the proceedings.

Women's demand for their social and political rights cannot be denied, but their apathy to the vital problem of art cannot be overlooked. Turkish women have achieved complete freedom and equal status with men. They are eligible to the army, air-force and civil service, but their education does not exclude art. Women of India should not jettison art in order to secure their social and political objectives. Their education should begin and end with art.

Indian Atmosphere

The Vidya Mandir Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Central Provinces is not the full attainment of the ideal of education that the scheme implies. Education should be im-

(Continued on Page 23)

BOMBAY PENTANGULAR

"Rest" Skittled Out For 153

Wazir Ali's Magnificent Handling Of Galaxy Of Muslim Bowlers: Richards Plays Lone Hand

CHAMPIONS REPLY WITH 104 FOR 2

(By Jamil Ansari)

Mushtaque Ali

G. Richards

"REST" (First Innings) 153
MUSLIMS (First Innings) for 2 wkts. 104

The Muslims, worthy Champions for the last two years, had things very much their own way on Saturday, when they began their three day encounter against the "Rest" in the semi-final round of the Bombay Pentangular Tournament, now being played at the Brabourne Stadium.

UNPLEASANT PROLOGUE!

Certain changes in both sides were rumoured to have been made long before the match commenced, but Press correspondents daring to enter the Club House in order to obtain legitimate information from the rival Captains about these changes were most discourteously chased out by the over-energetic Assistant Secretary of the C.C.I. acting of course quite within his rights and privileges, in conformity with the hard and fast regulation that only players, members of the Pentangular Committee and Maseurs could be allowed to approach the players' room, though of course radio commentators, being not so obnexious as representatives of the Press (particularly the Indian Press) were allowed in as an exception. News about the reported changes was not forthcoming till about a couple of minutes before play commenced when it filtered through quite accidentally.

WAZIR'S FINE LEADERSHIP

It was then finally known that K. C. Ibrahim, the Bombay 'Varsity bat would replace Mazhar Mahumed in the Muslim side and A. C. Pereira and L. D'Souza would deputise for P. A. D'Avoine and E. G. Mane in the "Rest" team. A varied and consistently accurate attack launched by a galaxy of great bowling names, such as Nissar, Nazir Ali, Jehangir Khan, Amir Elahi and Saeed Ahmed, and manoeuvred brilliantly by one of the most popular and capable cricket skippers of the country Syed Wazir Ali, made it almost a hopeless proposition for the "Rest" lacking the services of such dependable previous run-getting members as De Saran and Jaywickreme, to make any headway and their first innings total of 153 is as much a tribute to the prowess of the Muslim bowlers and their leader as to the delightful breezy innings of 43 played at a crucial time by Richards, the local Gas Company slogger.

MUSHTAQUE ALI'S POLISHED INNINGS

When the Muslims went in to bat, Mushtaque Ali was once again in magnificent form and hooking, cutting, pulling and driving with ease, confidence and style the brilliant Indore and Aligarh stroke-player was unbeaten with a flawless 51 on Saturday, and there's not the least doubt that when the Muslims resume their overnight innings of 104 for 2 this morning, Mushtaque is bound to make it hard going for the "Rest" bowlers and fielders!

About 4,000 spectators were present at the start but the crowd was steadily streaming in through the turnstiles.

Wazir Ali tossed and De Mello correctly guessing the spin of the coin elected to bat on a perfect wicket and under ideal weather conditions.

The Muslim skipper led his men out into the field at 10-47 a.m.—Nissar following his leader at a distance received a tremendous ovation from the crowd as he came into view. K. C. Ibrahim, the Bombay 'Varsity youngster replaced Mazhar Mahmood, who couldn't turn up, in the Muslim side.

A. C. Pereira—who had come in into the side due to the absence of D'Avoine, who was unable to play—and J. O. Gonsalves were sent in to open the "Rest" innings to the bowling of Nissar from the Churchgate end and Nazir Ali from the Pavilion end.

The giant Test speed merchant opening the attack to A. C. Pereira had his third delivery neatly turned to square-leg for 2 Nissar was not getting any life from the pitch and conceded 3 more runs,—off the last ball—to Pereira in his opening over Nazir Ali taking on from the other end gave a brace each to both batsmen in his first over which he followed up with a maiden to Gonsalves. Getting a 2 off Nissar, Gonsalves signalled 10 of the innings after 15 minutes' batting.

Batsmen Bottled Up

The batsmen were shaping confidently, rightly adopting cautious methods. Two runs later Wazir Ali rung a double change, bringing on Amir Elahi the Northern India slow-spinner in place of Nazir Ali, from the Pavilion end and Saeed Ahmed the W. India States medium 'breaker' in place of Nissar from the other end. Nissar had bowled 5 overs, including a maiden, for 9 runs and Nazir Ali 4 overs, including 2 maidens for 3 runs—both without success. Pereira pulled Amir Elahi's fourth delivery to square-leg for 2 and immediately after conceded a maiden to the same bowler.

At the other end Saeed Ahmed, keeping an immaculate length opened with 2 maiden to Gonsalves. The crowd had by now swelled to about 10,000. The double slow-medium attack bottled up the batsmen and runs were conspicuous by their absence. After Amir Elahi had bowled another maiden to Pereira, Saeed Ahmed claimed the first success of the day clean bowling Gonsalves—off

(Continued on page 21.)

EGYPT TO AID BRITAIN IN EVERY WAY

CAIRO, Nov. 18.

An assurance that Egypt will give Great Britain every possible assistance was given by King Farouk when he opened Parliament with traditional ceremony. King Farouk added: "Our resolution to defend our territory and independence is unshakeable and absolute. We have not the slightest doubt of the triumph of Right and Justice".—Reuter.

German Steamer Captured

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The German steamer "Gloria" carrying a cargo of wheat has been taken to a Scottish port, with prize crew aboard. The German crew has been interned.—Reuter.

Nothing Important On French Front

PARIS, Nov. 18.

A communique states: There was nothing of importance to report on the Front during the night. Yesterday enemy aircraft flew over French territory.

It is learned all R. A. F. machines in yesterday's reconnaissance flight over North-West Germany have returned safely to their base.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ITALO-SOVIET STRUGGLE IN BALKANS?

PARIS, Nov. 18.

Italo-Soviet struggle in the Balkans is becoming more and more obvious, says the Rome correspondent of "L'Temps". The correspondent quotes the Fascist newspaper "Critica Fascita" as saying "if the Comintern hopes that by making use of revolutions of others or by bait of an out-of-date social revolution to spread itself in the Balkans it will have to fight against the ideas and battalions of Sgr. Mussolini, the same ideas and battalions which have already fought Communism in Italy and Spain and elsewhere. —Reuter.

ANKARA, Nov. 18.

A Turkish economic mission headed by Mr. Menemencioglu. Secretary-General to the Foreign Minister, will leave here on Monday for London, via Paris.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

It is officially announced that Martial Law has been proclaimed in Prague and other towns of the Protectorate.—Reuter.

"1 FLAG, 1 PLATFORM, 1 VOICE"

Jinnah Pleads For Wholehearted Support To League

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Mohamad Asghar, President of the Borhanpur District Muslim League, C. P., and a member of the Muslim Minority Deputation to Assam, arrived here this morning by the Nagpur Mail. Before leaving Calcutta, Mr. Asghar received the following message from Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—

"Tell the people of Bengal and Assam: if the Mussalmans wish to have an honourable place in the sun of India, there is only one course open to them, and that is to establish one flag, one platform, and one voice; and that can only be done by supporting wholeheartedly the All-India Muslim League".—A. P.

"TUTOR" WINS MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

LONDON, Nov. 18.

At Manchester, Lord Rosebery's Tutor (favourite 9/2), ridden by Ephraim Smith, won the Manchester November Handicap, run over a distance of one mile, four furlongs, marking the end of the 1939 flat-racing season.

Lady Nuthall's Wayward Miss 10/11, (Richardson), four lengths behind, was second.

Lord Zetland's Beinndearg, 100/6, (Taylor) a head away third.

Time: Two minutes 38 and two-fifths seconds.

Tutor drew clear below the distance and won easily.

Twenty-four ran.

Runners:—W. Christie rode Masterbimbo. Pegomas Woodstock and Cinquecento did not run.

Jack Jarvis trained Tutor.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

WREXHAM, Nov. 18.

Twenty thousand watched England beat Wales, by three goals to two in Association football match, in aid of the Red Cross. Brilliant play was witnessed, five goals being scored within 12 minutes in the second half. Astley scored twice for Wales. Tom Jones, right-back, put the ball in his own goal. Martin and Balmer were England's scorers.—Reuter.

WARNING AGAINST POLISH WRECKERS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Moscow Wireless broadcast a warning to-day, to be on the look-out for Polish wreckers. One leader has been captured in the Galician oil-fields.—Reuter.

UNREST IN PRAGUE

1,200 Students Arrested: Acts Of Sabotage At Skoda Munitions Works

LONDON, Nov. 18.

More reports of grave unrest in Czechoslovakia have reached London. After yesterday's roundings of Czech students, 1,200 were placed under arrest. Although these measures were officially announced in Prague yesterday, nothing was published in German newspapers. Telephone communications between Prague and Berlin have been cut and also from Prague to Budapest.

There is discontent among the working classes also. There have been acts of sabotage at Skoda Munition Works and considerable damage was done to industrial plants and railway tracks.—Reuter.

400 TRAINING 'PLANES FOR BRITAIN

Order Placed In America

INGLEWOOD (California), Nov. 18.

Seventeen million dollars order for 400 training planes has been received from the British Air Ministry by the North American Aviation Corporation. This duplicates last year's order on which work is almost completed..—Reuter

TURKISH MISSION FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A Turkish Mission is leaving for England, to discuss matters of common interest, including Trade and Finance.

The Secretary General in the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be the head of the Mission—Reuter.

BILLY CONN BEATS GUS LESNEVITCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Billy Conn of Pittsburgh retained the world's light heavy weight championships as recognised by the New York and California Boxing Commissions, by outpointing Gus Lesnevitch in 15 rounds.—Reuter

Dr. Benes On Situation In Germany

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Referring to "the unbearable terror in Czechoslovakia" Dr. Benes in London declared, "The situation in Germany is becoming more difficult and so the reign of terror becomes more brutal and terrible. The Czechoslovaks will never give up. Shooting of students is assassination strangely reminiscent of what happened in Belgium during the last war".—Reuter.

Majority For Smuts In South Africa Senate

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The South African Government will have a majority of 12 in the newly-elected Senate. General Smuts having 28 supporters out of a total of 44 members. One parliamentary and eight provincial bye-elecions are necessitated by the results.—Reuter.

"Bremen" Becomes A Soviet Ship

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The German liner "Bremen" has been transferred to Soviet ownership, according to the Paris Radio. The announcement adds that the transfer took place on November 7.—Reuter.

Three Alternatives Before Congress

Neutrality, Civil Disobedience Or Resumption Of Negotiations On Basis Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18

Preparations for the Working Committee meeting here are going apace. The meeting will be held at Anand Bhawan where members will stay as guests of Pt. Nehru. The main problem which the Working Committee will have to face is about the future course of action. It seems pretty clear now that the British Government will not make any declaration as demanded by the Congress. There are, it is stated three alternatives open to the Congress. Firstly, to remain out of office and keep a neutral attitude towards the war. This alternative is not approved of by some left-wing Congress Leaders. Even Pt. Nehru has publicly stated that neutrality is not feasible under the present conditions. Secondly, to launch Civil Disobedience; to this, however, Mahatma Gandhi is not agreeable. It is said that he has expressed his view that the United Provinces are not prepared for a non-violent struggle and unless it is prepared, he does not mean to launch Indian wide Satyagraha. Thirdly, to reopen negotiations with Mr. Jinnah on the question of communal settlement The main idea appears to be to present a United Congress League demand for the declaration of Independence for India.

Considering the existing circumstances the third alternative is regarded as one which will be pursued. Probably Pt. Nehru will be authorized to reopen negotiations with Mr. Jinnah. In this connection it is stated that it was the view of some Congress Leaders that Congress Ministries should not resign, but create constitutional deadlocks from within. This would have automatically started National struggle, but such a course was not approved by Mahatma Gandhi who probably considered it for more honourable to resign until the next move was decided on. The U. P. Ministers are returning to their usual vocations Dr. K. N. Katju, resumed practice at the High Court. Mrs. Vijailaxmi Pandit has taken up her residence at Anand Bhawan.

"WE ARE ONLY NON-CO-OPERATING"

Pandit Nehru Explains Position

CUTTACK, Nov. 17.

"Our policy is to dissociate ourselves from the war policy of the British Government and not to help it in any way. It is a policy of non-co-operation. But there is no Civil Disobedience and therefore no order should be disobeyed."

Thus writes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to a letter sent to him in connection with the arrest of Mr. Prananath Patnaik, M.L.A. and Mr. Gokul Mohan Raichuramoni, Congress Socialist workers, at Khurda under the Defence of India Ordinance.

Panditji adds: "If any false reports of the speeches have been made, this should be corrected in a statement to the Court. If the speeches are correctly reported and embodied the Congress policy, they should be accepted. In case of any false reporting, it is open to the parties concerned to cross-examine the witnesses. It should be noted that nothing in the nature of Civil Disobedience should be indulged in. But the Congress organisation should prepare itself for any contingency and any future decision of the Working Committee."—United Press.

RAJEN BABU REACHES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, arrived here this evening, and was accorded a reception at the railway station by the city Congress Committee. Pandit Nehru was present at the station to receive him.—A. P.

Leaders For Allahabad

Rajen Babu Invites Minority Groups For Consultation

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 18.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mahatma Gandhi with Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Dr. Sushila Nair left for Allahabad by the Grand Trunk Express this morning.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar also travelled in the same compartment.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi expects to be back in about a week. Mahatma Gandhi is busy with leaders reading today's newspapers. Leaders appeared in a happy mood.—A.P.

LEADERS REACH ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Shankerrao Deo arrived here this evening by the Calcutta Mail. Pandit Nehru, Dr. K. N. Katju, and Acharya Kripalani were present at the station to receive them. The leaders were accorded a reception at the station and garlanded.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS TO-DAY

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow afternoon at about 1-30 in Anand Bhawan. To-morrow's meeting will be a preliminary one holding general discussions on the present situation.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is arriving in the morning to-morrow.—United Press.

Congress President's Invitation To Minority Groups

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

It is understood Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued special invitations to some minority groups to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee here tomorrow.

So far as is known such invitations have been extended to the Akali Party and Maulana Mufti Kifaitullah, President of the Jamait-ul-ulema, Delhi.—A. P.

Canada's Secret Bases To Repel Aircraft Raids

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Fighter squadrons were held in readiness at secret bases in Canada to repel any raiding aircraft launched from German ships, Mr. Rogers, the Canadian Minister for National Defence, declared in an interview to the "New York Herald Tribune."

He said that flying boats and plane bombers were assisting the Canadian Navy in protecting convoys.

ENTHUSIASTIC ENLISTMENT.

Interviewed by the same paper, Air-Vice-Marshal Crosse, Chief of the Canadian Air Staff, said that applications for enlistment in the Air Force had almost swamped the recruiting offices.—Reuter.

Manzilgah Agitation Getting Worse

Tear Gas, Mounted Police And Military For Sukkur

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The Sukkur Manzilgah question is once again threatens to assume a serious turn. Special tear gas and police squad; accompanied by armed police from Karachi left for Sukkur last night in view of the serious situation created by the reported refusal of Muslims to vacate the Manzilgah buildings.

Information from Sukkur reveals that mounted police and military aid has been summoned for coping with any eventuality. Similar precautionary measures have been adopted all over the province during the week.

Two local newspapers one Urdu, and one other Sindhi have been served with notices by the District Magistrate, Karachi, under Section 144 C.P.C. forbidding them from publishing anything in connection with the Manzilgah affair in the form of news or comments. These notices were served on the Editors late at night.

It is also understood that Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, had a long interview with the Governor yesterday, when it is believed, the situation was closely examined. After passing a resolution by the Manzilgah Committee not to vacate Manzilgah premises. Khan Bahadur Khuhro, who was to arrive in Karachi to-day has not yet come. He is expected to arrive on Sunday or Monday. It shows that there is no immediate likelihood of fresh negotiations between Government and Manzilgah leaders.

"LOCAL PATROL ACTIVITY"

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

A High Command communique states on the Western Front there was local patrol activity. An attempt by three British planes to attack Wilhelmshaven was repulsed. Some German planes carried out reconnaissance flights over a wide area.

EPINAL:—It is revealed that one of the German planes which flew over the Vosges region yesterday made a forced landing. The crew were taken prisoner.—Reuter.

Universities To Blame

Berlin View Of Czech Disturbances

BERLIN Nov. 17

The Official News Agency statement says that a group of Czech intellectuals in touch with Dr. Benes have been trying for some considerable time to disturb the public order.

It says it is possible to establish that incidents occurred particularly in Universities which were closed for three years.

Hundreds of people demonstrated in the centre of Prague and two were seriously injured when the police intervened, states a Rome report.

The report adds that the Germans regard the demonstration as an internal matter unconnected with any grievance regarding the Protectorate authorities.

A manifesto demanding the destruction of Hitler and his Nazis and the constitution of a free Germany was read on the German Freedom Station when it was stated that this could not be obtained by individual deeds but by mass action only.—Reuter.

DR. HACHA REFUSES TO SIGN DECREE

Takes Shelter In Castle

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Dr. Hacha, President of the Czech Protectorate, is practically confined to his castle of Lany on an administrative pretext, according to a Havas Agency message.

It is reported from Prague that the Gestapo's safe conduct in authorising him to move freely throughout the Protectorate has been withdrawn.

The President's confinement is believed to be connected with his refusal of an invitation to Berlin for the purpose of signing a decree for mobilising 1,000,000 Czechs who would have been attached to German regiments in the ratio of one Czech to three Germans.

A Havas telegram from the Austrian frontier reports that the day after the Munich bomb attempt 6,000 Czechs were arrested, of whom 600 were sent to concentration camps.

CHARGE AGAINST GESTAPO

It is also reported that thousands of pamphlets were distributed in Prague stating that the Munich explosion was caused by the Gestapo in order to turn the German people against Britain.

The pamphlets also contained speeches by Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier and Dr. Benes.

Confidential reports by the Prague police say that 30 bodies of Nazi S. S. men (Black Guards) have been taken from the river Vitava since the war began.—Reuter.

ITALO-SPANISH REPRESENTATION TO BERLIN

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The approach to Germany made by Italy and Spain regarding the integrity of Holland and Belgium is officially confirmed in Madrid, says the Paris radio.

Authoritative circles in Brussels and the Hague deny a Copenhagen report regarding peace proposals.—Reuter.

Blackout In East Africa

NAIROBI, Nov. 17

A blackout of the east coast of Africa under British control has been imposed as a consequence of the sinking of the "Africa Shell."—Reuter.

FOREIGN PLANES OVER SWITZERLAND

Pamphleteering Campaign Against Allies

CANVASSING FOR HAGUE PEACE MOVE IN BALTIC STATES

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

Foreign planes have been observed over several parts of Switzerland, according to a communique.

Pamphlet containing accusations against Britain, written in French were dropped by the planes.—

A German plane flew over the Annemahse Region in Upper Savoy during the day

R. A. F. Brave Anti-Aircraft Fire

It is officially announced that daylight reconnaissances over North-West Germany were carried out by the aircraft of the R. A. F. in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

An important German naval base was successfully photographed and other valuable information obtained.

Recommended For Promotion

One hundred and seven men now serving in the ranks of the British Expeditionary Force have had their names sent from G. H. Q. to the War Office London with recommendation that they be considered for immediate promotion to Commissioned ranks, says Reuter's Special correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force.

"This is the first such list. I understand more names will follow shortly. The recommendations were sent in response to a request of the War Office".—Reuter.

PEACE FRONT MOVE AMONG ROYALTIES

COPENHAGEN, Nov 17

It is reported here that King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina inquired of the Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark if they were prepared to collaborate in the formation of peace proposals.

The inquiry is said to have been made through diplomatic representatives of the three countries in Brussels and The Hague.

Competent circles in The Hague describe the report regarding peace proposals as a "complete fantasy."—Reuter

ITALY AND SPAIN TO NETHERLANDS' RESCUE

LONDON, Nov. 17

It is learnt from Brussels says the Paris Radio that Italy and Spain have informed the German Government through normal diplomatic channels that they are interested in the territorial integrity of Holland and Belgium being respected.—Reuter.

'VICTORY ON ECONOMIC FRONT'

New Anglo-French Agreement

PARIS, Nov. 17.

"A big victory on the economic battle field" is the description applied here to the new Anglo-French agreement.

An important point in favour of the Allies is that they can pay for goods in cash or its equivalent whereas most of the countries supplying to Germany not only already have blocked the accounts in that country, but are finding that the dates for payment and delivery of goods ordered are receding farther and farther.

In some cases, it is reported Germany is quoting nine months for delivery and not many neutrals are willing to take a chance on Germany's nine months time —Reuter.

SOLVING MINORITY PROBLEM

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.

An agreement is reported to have been reached between the German Commission and the Soviet Government to evacuate German nationals and German-speaking people from the Soviet-occupied Poland and of Russians and Ukrainians in the German region to Russia.

Hundred and fifteen thousand Germans and a million Russians are stated to be affected, but the migration will be voluntary. The first contingent of 500 German families is reported to have left Lwow district to-day.—Reuter.

VIENNA POLICE OFFICIAL MURDERED

LONDON, Nov. 17

A high official of the Vienna police was assassinated yesterday according to the Paris Radio. —Reuter.

HORE-BELISHA IN FRANCE

LONDON, Nov. 17

Mr. Hore-Belisha arrived by train at 21.15 at the railway station near the G.H.Q., says Reuter's special correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

General Viscount Gort greeted him on the platform. They drove to the Commander-in-Chief's chateau.

Mr. Hore-Belisha will be spending several days inspecting the British and French positions and later going to Paris to meet political and military leaders there. —Reuter.

(Continued from col. 4)

communal organisations, a mass organisation like the Congress cannot look on if communities quarrel and when in the national interest a solution becomes necessary. Thus the Congress could not shirk what came to it as a clear call to duty. The Congress is and should be the organisation to take a purely nationalistic and impartial view on communal questions. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I maintain that the Congress embodies the hope and aspirations of India. It can conclude no pact with any person if it does not represent the whole of India in so far as her political aspirations are concerned. Its traditions unfit it to represent Hindus as against Muslims or 'vice versa'. It is fit to represent the common interest of all sons of Hindustan. I can see nothing wrong in the Congress trying to arrange pacts with men or their organisations for the furtherance of common interest. Needless to say they must be all mutually helpful, never contradictory. It is a difficult task no doubt. But if people and organisations extend their goodwill to the Congress, the task is not beyond its scope or capacity. It does not inspire that all-round trust to-day. It may therefore have to wait for that day. If some other organisation does it, Congressmen will welcome it.

Mr. G. Winchester, manager of the Cable and Wireless Ltd., who spoke on "Empire Communications" at the Rotary Luncheon.

ZETLAND'S FALLACIES

Congress Not A Hindu Organisation, Says Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Evidently we have not heard the last of Lord Zetland's charge that the National Congress is an organisation representing Hindus and therefore national only in name but in reality communal. There cannot be a grosser libel on the Congress than this. From its inception it has been national. Its originator was an Englishman. The late A. O. Hume was long its Secretary. It has always had one or two Muslims Secretaries. It has had Muslim, English, Christian and Parsi Presidents. Dadabhai was, till he became invalided, the soul of the Congress. His was the guiding hand and the directing brain in everything. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the uncrowned King of the Bombay Presidency. He was the maker of Presidents both of the Congress and of the Bombay Corporation. Badruddin Tyabji was for years a decisive factor in the deliberations of the Congress. Who does not know that whilst Hakimsaheb Ajmalkhan was alive nothing could be done by the Congress if it had not his "imprimatur'? Dr. Ansari was for years Joint General Secretary. The readers know the influence that the Ali Brothers exercised over the Congress during the Khilafat days. To-day the Working Committee does not move without Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's co-operation and wise guidance. His is the decisive voice on Hindu Muslim questions. Through its whole history now running into the second half of a century the Congress has ever striven to represent the whole of India in a manner no other organisation has done. Every victory scored by the Congress has benefited all communities.

"If such is really the case, why has the Congress usurped the function that belongs to the All India Hindu Mahasabha?" ask some angry correspondents. "The Tribune" has also pointed out what has appeared to the Editor the illogicality of the Congress. The illogicality has to be admitted. But neither life nor institutions are governed by logic. Obviously the Congress felt the necessity of a communal adjustment for the political advancement of the country, and the Congress-League Pact of 1916 was born. Ever since that time the Congress has made communal unity a plank in the Congress programme. Though the function should logically belong to

(Continued in Col. 3)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12278)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Bencore Mansion, Bhau Daji Road Plot No. 419. Well-ventilated Blocks. Apply Bhaya between 5 and 7 P.M. (12503)

68. FLATS TO LET

5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor", ground floor, two Westerly rooms flat, garrage, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building", two and three roomed flats, rents moderate, 'phone 28101. (12465)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
FIRST SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY.

Complete apparatus installed for Practical training in both subjects.

Limited number of seats.
Enrol at once.

Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with -|5|- postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

TILL THURSDAY ONLY

Change of Programme on Tuesday

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day 3-30 & 6-30 p. m.

From Monday Daily 6-30 p. m. only

UDAY SHANKAR

AND

20 ARTISTES OF

UDAY SHANKAR CULTURE CENTRE

New Attractions of

DANCE & MUSIC

Rates: Rs. 10, 7, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2

Plans open Book early.

THE FUNNIEST COMEDY IDEA EVER PRESENTED!

Shree Ranjit's Rollicking Romance!

"ON THE RIVER"

Second Successful Week AT

PATHE

Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

SUDAMA TOPS
In Screen Entertainment.
SEE
SABITA DEVI
IN
"AS YOU PLEASE"
THIRD Crowded Week AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
Also at 1-30, on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
A Supreme Release.

174. BOOKS

Cotton—Guaranteed figures Rs. 10 1923-29, figures book Rs. 2-0-0 Fulgalliwalla, Golpitha, Ahmed Bldg., Bombay. (12499)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

QUESTION OF GENERAL STRIKE

Rly. Workers To Consider Question At Dhond Conference

It is now definitely settled to hold the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference, at Dhond, on November 26. The preparations for the Conference are in full swing. A Reception Committee has been formed and it is striving to make the Conference a success.

The Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will also meet at Dhond on the day of the Conference. The Conference is fateful in so far as it is going to consider a recommendatory Resolution on General Strike on the Railways.

According to the resolution, the A. I. R. F. will be urged upon to convene a special conference of all the Railway Workers to consider the question of General Strike, as the last and the only remedy remaining, for the redressal of Railway Workers' long-standing grievances.

Reply To Railway Board's Adamant Attitude

The Managing Committee of the Parel Branch of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union met on Friday evening and unanimously endorsed the resolution that an all-India General Strike on Railways is the only solution for the realisation of the minimum demands of the Railway workers.

This resolution is to be placed before the delegates to the Dhond Conference to be held on the 26th November, after which it will be recommended to the all-India Railwaymen's Federation for such action as may be necessary. The general condition on the Railways and the proposed all-India General Strike will no doubt be discussed at Lahore on 29th and 30th November in the session of the A.I.R.F.. Convention in view of the adamant attitude of the Railway Board in not conceding the minimum demands of the workers.

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE

At the resumed hearing on Thursday of the "Bandra Defamation Case" before Mr. B. V. Trivedi, F. C. City Magistrate, Bandra, in which Sir Sultan Chinoy is accused of having defamed Mr. S. B. Sanglikar, ex-Manager of the Bandra Bus Service, Counsel for the prosecution advanced arguments in favour of a charge being framed against the accused.

The case was adjourned to 4th December when Counsel for the defence will advance arguments.

The Magistrate reminded the parties that this was the last opportunity to arrive at a settlement if the parties so desired.

The Magistrate hoped that better counsel would prevail and that the parties would consider the suggestion.

Mr. P. V. Patil, appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga assisted by Messrs. Upadhya, Ghulamalli Merchant and Camruddin Vakil.

Books Worth Rs. 3,675 To Be Distributed Among 500 Libraries

Shri. Shyam Sarojdevi, proprietress, H. P. Press and Aitihasik Gaurav Granth Mala writes to say that 500 libraries have applied in response to her announcement offering to distribute books worth Rs. 3,000 among 50 deserving libraries. She has now decided to distribute a further set of books worth Rs. 675 among the 450 libraries that will be left after the deserving fifty have been selected for the first offer.

Maternity Leave Inadequate

Labour Spokesman's Plea Before Industrial Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The question of vesting authority in 'muccadams' and other petty officials to grant short leave to their staffs was raised before the Industrial Court, to-day, by Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association.

Mr. Desai, pointed out that virtually such powers rested with the management itself and were very often abused.

Mr. Desai also placed before the Court the question of women going on maternity leave and said that according to Section 4 such women were allowed 4 weeks' leave before confinement and 4 weeks leave after delivery.

This leave was quite inadequate as almost all the women who went on leave only returned after a period of 2 months after childbirth, and in most cases were not re-employed.

Mr. Desai pleaded for the rectification of this grave injustice.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

ATIYA BEGUM RETURNS

Establishes "3 Arts" And "Academy Of Islam" In New York City

Atiya Begum has returned to Bombay after nine months' absence. She had a successful result in her endeavour to establish the "3 Arts" and the "Academy of Islam" in the city of New York.

The headquarters of the "3 Arts" was studio 620 in 57th St. where fortnightly recitals were held. Receptions, Dinners were also held. In the Worlds Fair India was represented by the "3 Arts" functions Governor Euhden, Mayor La Guardia, Gerald Weldt and other directors paid high tributes to the artistic productions.

Prominent among the patrons were Mrs. Starring of Plaza, Mrs. Moore of 54th St.; Miss Helen Mary Bird, Mme. Sides, Mr. Checker and others, and prominent among the artistes were Mme. Antonio Brico,—the only woman conductress of 500 women's orchestra called Brico symphony orchestra—Mme. Nadino Waters, a coloured coloratura Opra Soprano, Mme. Mascha opera singer, Messrs. Savino, Eurico, D'Amicis flutist, guitarist, harpist and the famous Trubuky and his Arabian orchestra. Oriental dances were performed by Mehemed Samy, Mme. Sala, Mlle. Wadeeya of Syria Sushila and Juba of India. Many other artists of repute participated.

The "Omar Khayyam Twilight" in the Worlds Fair was a memorable function. Atiya Begum also gave Indian music talks in one exclusive Radio Station W.Q.X.R. which received quick response—Records were taken.

Death Due To Drowning

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unidentified Hindu was found floating in the sea at Hornby Vellard yesterady at about 1-30 p.m. by a police constable.

The city coroners' jury returned a verdict of death due to drowningfi in the sea at Hornby Vellard at an inquest held on the deceased.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 8, 1996
Muslim: Shavvaal 7, 1358
Parsi: Khordad 15, 1309
Hightide: 4-53; 17-34
Lowtide: 12-00; 22-57
Sunrise: 6h. 48m
Sunset: 5h. 1m.

BARKOOR BILLAWARA CHARITY SANGH

The 22nd anniversary celebration of the Barkoor Billawara Charity Sangh will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. Mr Joachim Alva will preside. The programme includes a Kanarese drama and dance.

KHADI BHANDAR, DADAR

Dadar Khadi Bhandar will be closed upto 20-11-39. The price of Khadi is being considerably reduced.

The sale of Khadi with reduced rates will begin from 21-11-39.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION

"Religion is better than reason" is the subject of a public debate to be held under the auspices of the Association to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. Swami Acharya will move and Mr. Boman-Behram will oppose.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse at 9 a.m. and seances at 5-30 p.m. will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opposite Portuguese Church), Girgaon, to-day (Sunday).

SHREE TATVADYAN MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Shree Tatvadyan Mandal to-day (Sunday) at 8 in the morning at Shri Mouni Buwa's Ram Mandir, Vidyawadi, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. Mr. Manubhai Pandya, Solicitor, will speak on "Philosophy and religion."

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION

Special variety of Khadi goods bought for the exhibition will be on sale to-day (Sunday) also. To-morrow they will be returned, and Sunday will be the last day for purchase.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A programme of games competitions has been arranged for boys and girls upto 16 years old by Balkan Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Prizes will be awarded to the winners by Mrs. Deodhar.

MOGAVEERA MAHAJANA SABHA

An important Mahasabha gathering of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. sharp at the Sabha's premises. All the Mogaveeras are earnestly requested to attend the said gathering when the Sabha's future will be decided once for all.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION GATHERING

The forty-eighth annual prize distribution gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, when the Hon Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Chief Justice will preside.

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA

Under the joint auspices of the Purnapragna Seva Sangha and the above institution, there will be a discourse on 'Ramayana', at the premises of the institution, (Chokshi Bhuwan, Bhimani Road, Matunga, G. I. P.) by Mr. B. T. Char, B.A., to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"From instinct to inspiration" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

JAIN SWETAMBER EDUCATION BOARD

The annual prize distribution gathering of Shri Jain S. Education Board will be held to-day (Sunday) at Jain Conference Hall (Pydhoni) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Raosaheb Kantilal Ishwarlal, J.P. will preside.

LECTURES ON KORAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5-3 p.m. (S.T.).

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 35th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Dr. K. M. Irani will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Frontier Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Susannah of the Mounties". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Wizard of Oz". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Uday Shankar. To-day at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NOVELTY—"Mother India". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 an 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2 p.m.

Dr. Abdul Hameed Returns To Bombay

Dr. Abdul Hameed, M. D. who had been to London for higher medical studies recently returned to Bombay after completing his course.

Dr. Abdul Hameed was in Berlin when the war broke out. He returned to India via Hungary, Turkey and Asia Minor. He passed M.D. examination in Bombay and left for England in early 1938.

During his stay in Germany he visited several medical institutions and hospitals to gain practical experience.

While he was in Turkey on his way back to India he visited Istanbul and Ankara.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the premises of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road.

Mr. A. E. Bengali will speak on "Position of Parsis in British Raj."

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

The 16th anniversary of the above Samaj will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga. There will be a religious discourse on "Thirukkural" of the great Tamil Saint Sri Thiruvalluva Nayanar by Mr. M. Sundaram Iyer.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CONCERT AT KING'S CIRCLE

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 16th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Arrangements for to-morrow's function in connection with the corner-stone laying ceremony of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital to be performed by Mahatma Gandhi are complete. After the "Hawan" ceremony, Dr. Jivraj Mehta will read out the report of the Chairman of trustees of the hospital. Mahatmaji will then lay the corner-stone.

The extensive hospital building will be two-storeyed, with six side wings measuring 24,000 sq. feet in area, providing accommodation for eighty beds in all. The building when completed, with Anand Bhuwan and its tower forming the background on the west, facing north-east with a 280-feet frontage, a beautiful garden and a fountain in the middle—and based on a plot of ten acres of land, will command a majestic view which will keep the memory of Shrimati Kamala Nehru ever green. The building is expected to be completed by July next, and the total cost of construction will be nearly Rs. 2,50,000.—United Press.

INDIAN MUSIC RECEIVES ITS DUE?

Presiding over the Sixth Anniversary of the Sind Sangithothejak Mandal to-night, Mr. K. M. Munshi said that it was a matter for gratification, that Indian Music had received considerable impetus during the past few years, and that the Indian Musician who was once looked down upon by the so-called higher society was now receiving the recognition and respect that were due to him.

In a City like Bombay, Mr. Munshi added, where life was prosaic and the only interest of the citizen was money-making, music required to be encouraged, so that it could play a greater part in the hectic life of the Bombayite.

BHAGWANLAL'S SERVICES TO INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Centenary Celebration In Bombay

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji, one of the pioneers of Indian Archaeology, on the occasion of his centenary celebrations, organised by the Gujarat Research Society, in co-operation with the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Bharatya Vidya Bhawan, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad and Sahitya Sanad, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presided.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The President, in the course of his address, observed that the late Dr. Bhagwanlal worked in the field of Archaeological research at a time when proper facilities for such research hardly suited. Archaeology was a subject in which only the European scholars were interested. He not only devoted himself to this branch of knowledge, but also achieved signal successes in the field.

His researches compelled the attention of European scholars who recognized his great ability.

MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that Dr. Bhagwanlal, with his ability, imagination and laborious work in the field of archaeology greatly contributed to the ancient history of India.

Indian history, he said, was still to be written from the point of view of Indian scholars, and, therefore, it was quite necessary to promote the study of archaeology.

Among those who spoke on the occasion, were Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. Mohmed Umar Kokil Dr. Mamlal Patel and Dr. I. S Taraporewala.

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was adopted stating that steps should be taken to commemorate the memory of Dr. Bhagwanlal, including the naming of some road after him, in Bombay.

EXHIBITION ETC.

An exhibition of Gujarat antiquities and of the work of the late Dr. Bhagwanlal, was organised at the Town Hall. Dr. A. Chaghtai and Mr. R. G. Gyani gave explanatory talks.

In Aid Of Polish Relief Fund

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

Information has been received in Bombay that the Polish Ambassador in London is broadcasting an appeal in aid of the Polish Relief Fund at 9-45 p.m. (G. M. T.) on Sunday.—A. P.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,....are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 29th November, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. **All entries will be received** at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

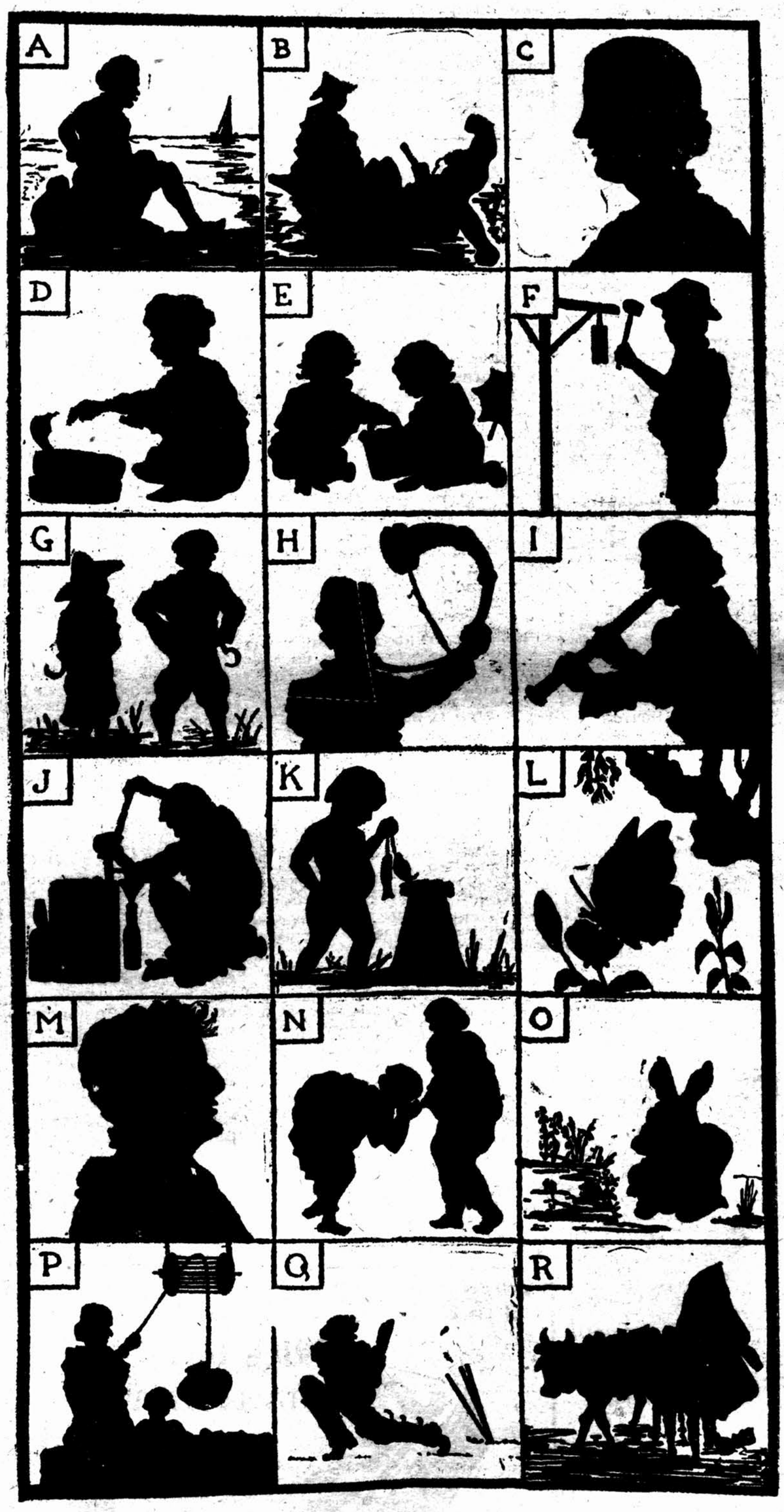
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 29th November 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

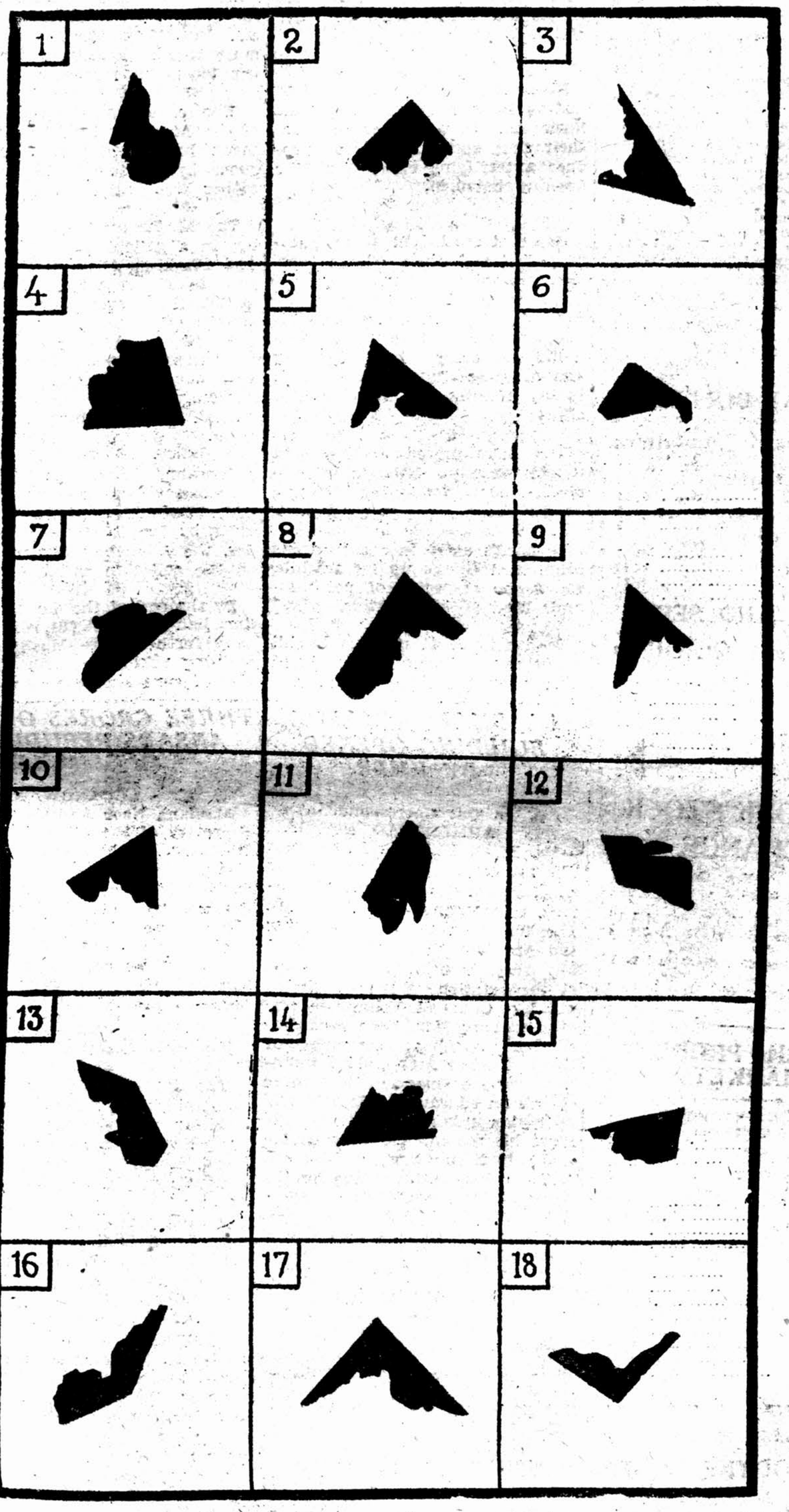
9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
29th NOVEMBER
1939

(For Extra Coupons See page 25.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

19/11/'39.

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J	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O BOMBAY

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

	New York, Nov 18
Previous closing	9.62
To-day's opening	9.67
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	9.67
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940.

	Liverpool, Nov 18
Previous closing	6.60
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach April/May Expectation .... Rs. 234

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 18

The New York cotton displayed imporved feeling on better trade and foreign buying but subsequently the market became quiet in the absence of follow-up.

The trading in December began at 9.67 i.e. five points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and foreign buying but thereafter the enquiry slackened with traders showing little disposition to extend commitments. December finally closed at 9.67.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 18

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :-
December (9.71/9.70) 9.67/9.66
March (9.52/9.50) 9.46/9.46
May (9.31/9.30) 9.23/9.23

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, Nov 18

In the local market, Broach A/M opened at Rs. 235/8 and advanced to Rs. 237-12 on speculative and option dealers buying. The strength of Calcutta Jute provided stimulus but the advance brought out profit-taking. The market closed steady at Rs. 234.

LONDON COMMODITIES

METALS

London, Nov 18

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted.
Glasgow Iron (111 sh.) 111 sh

SEEDS

Castorseeds November December (unquoted) £17 3/4 nominal
Linseeds Calcutta November December (unquoted) £16 3/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata November £15 quoted
Groundnuts December (unquoted) £14 quoted.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET
Cotton And Sugars Firm

MADRAS, Nov 18

Cotton Mill shares were firm in the local market and Buckinghams touched Rs. 205. Sugar shares also were firm with a further rise recorded in Travancore Sugars. Miscellaneous shares were active. Among Planting shares both Rubber and Tea shares met with good enquiry at higher levels.

Exchange transactions: Indian Bank Rs. 106; Reserve Bank Rs. 101; 103; Imperial Bank Rs. 354; Buckingham and Carnatics Rs. 200 small lot; 201; 202/8; 204; Maduras Rs. 33 Dec; Cochin Malabars Rs. 6; 6/2; 6/5 Dec; Midland Rubbers Rs. 4/2 small lot; Kalpettas Rs. 16/4; 17 Dec; 16/8; Ayer Manis pref Rs. 75; 77/8; Tropical Plantations Rs. 14/8; Travancore Rubbers Rs. 4/8; Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/9; 2/11; Peninsular Plantations Rs. 4; Mysore Sugars Rs. 37/8; 37/12; 38/8; India Sugars ordy Rs. 7/10; Deccan Sugars ordy Rs. 172/8; Travancore sugars Rs. 10/11; 10/12; 10/14; 10/14; 10/15; 11; 11/1 cd, E I D ordy sh 20/6; 20/9; Trichy Srirangams Rs. 156/8 cd; Mysore Papers Rs. 12/2; Mysore Tobacco Rs. 9/8; 9/10.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Nov 18
Previous closing	3.90 1/2
To-day's opening	3.89 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Nov 18
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Nov 18
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 18

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Milan (77.50) 76.75
London on Shanghai (0-5 buyers 0-5 5/16 sellers) 0-5 3/8 buyers 0-5 5/8 sellers
London on Kobe (1-2 5/16 buyers 1-2 13/32 sellers) 1-2 7/16 buyers 1-2 17/32 sellers

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Nov 18

SILVER			
Silver ready	61	14	0
Silver Kartak	62	0	0
Silver Magsar	62	5	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	13	0
Gold Kartak	41	13	0
Gold Magsar	41	13	0
Sovereign	26	11	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS
Latest Night Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 18		
Wheat January	4	3	6
Wheat May	4	9	6
Linseed May	7	14	9
Groundnuts February	41	3	0
Castorseeds May	57	8	0
Cottonseeds January	25	8	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 18

The following are the opening quotations :—
General Motors (dol 55 1/8) dol 54 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/4) unquoted
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 72 3/8) dol 70 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 117 1/2) dol 117

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Nov 18

To-day's closing quotations :—

Cotton Sind	22	15	0
Punjab January	18	11	0
Desi American January	25	6	9
Tone : Upward			
Wheat November	29	0	6
January	29	13	3
March	30	8	9
July	32	2	0
Tone : Strong.			
Gram November	37	5	0
January	37	3	0
July	35	0	0
Toria November	46	8	0
February	45	15	0
March	46	14	0
Cottonseed	22	13	3
March	23	5	6

Pentangular Sidelights

By J. C. MAITRA

The winning of the toss by DeMello did not seem to make much difference to the 'Rest'. Although batting on a plumb wicket, they lost half their side for a paltry 74!

* * * *

There were no fire-works by any bowler during this sensational period. The wickets were distributed evenly between five of them.

* * * *

Nissar did not appear half as fast as he was before nor was Nazir Ali. As a matter of fact their first spells failed to produce a terrifying effect on the opening batsmen.

* * * *

Saeed Ahmed had them guessing first and then the procession started.

* * * *

Andrew Pereira, Shaw and Hazare put up a brave face. But it did not carry them far, by way of score—though Pereira's 21 in 103 minutes was a creditable effort.

* * * *

The score moved so slow that it took exactly 100 minutes to reach 50. Something like a snail's pace!

* * * *

Richard's entry into the arena brightened things up for a while. He is no respector of persons—and, least of all, bowlers.

* * * *

In a stay of 41 minutes he hit up 43 runs including a grand sixer near the sight screen and three fours. His contribution remained the highest on his side.

* * * *

After the lunch interval Jehangir Khan and Amir Elahi made short work of the remaining batsmen. Their bags of 4 and 3 for 52 and 22 speak for themselves.

* * * *

All out for 153. It was rather flattering for the Muslim bowlers. But the 'Rest' batsmen must thank themselves for paying too much respect to them.

* * * *

The conspicuous wicket-keeper of the Muslims, Dilawar Hussain, made himself still more conspicuous by making futile appeals rather frequently.

* * * *

The Muslims set on their journey in a galloping fashion. Kadri and Mushtaq Ali registered 40 runs in 17 minutes. Poor De Mello's first over cost him 16 runs!

* * * *

Kadri's merry career was however cut short by Harris by a successful appeal for leg-before-wicket. But Mushtaq Ali continued.

* * * *

Ibrahim, the third man in, fell a second victim to the l.-b.-w. code. Both the decisions were given by Umpire Dubash. Alexander, the Allahabad bowler, claimed the collegian as his victim.

* * * *

By the end of the day the Muslims had compiled 104 runs without further loss—Mushtaq remaining unbeaten with 51. A glut of runs should now follow.

LALBHAI COLLEGE BUILDING OPENED BY KHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

Mr. B. G. Kher, arrived here this morning. He was received enthusiastically by prominent citizens, Congressmen and Mahajans. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker and Mr. Morarji Desai garlanded Mr. Kher. A big crowd assembled at the station, which included M.L.A.'s, Congress Volunteers and others. Later Mr. Kher performed the opening ceremony of Sheth Lalbhai Arts College Building, where he made an impressive speech on education. He said real education takes man higher to serve his nation. He advised students to keep away self-interest and to educate themselves for the cause of their country's salvation. He said India had to give a message to the world and that was of humanity.

AIR-RAID ALARM

PARIS, Nov. 18.

There was a brief air-raid alarm in the Lille area this morning.—Reuter.

THREE CRORES OF ANSARS REPUDIATE MUSLIM LEAGUE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

Maulana Noor Ahmad. General Secretary of the All-India Jamiat-Ul-Ansar, in the course of a statement refutes the claim of the Muslim League to represent the Ansar Community which represents three crores of Muslims. He says that the All-India Jamiat-Ul-Ansar has no confidence in the League and its present leadership.—A. P.

Bhagini Samaj Activities

The annual gathering of the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir was held on Saturday at 5 p. m. in the Samaj Compound, Foras Road, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mr. Mathooradas Trikamji.

At the outset the Hon. Secretary Jer Gobhai put her grievances on behalf of the Committee to the public saying that they had to entertain many activities but were unable to take up new undertakings due to the decrease in the Municipal grant.

Mr. Mathooradas Trikamji addressing the gathering said that this Institution is working very nicely for the upliftment of the depressed classes.

In last he was very glad for the activities shown by the pupils.

Srimathi Sharada Devan proposed vote of thanks to the President.

Woman Gets 9 Months' Jail For Listening In

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.

A woman was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for listening to foreign broadcast according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Politiken."—Reuter.

ISTANBUL, Nov. 18.

It is reported eight German residents including a woman and one photographer were arrested on suspicion of espionage and Nazi propaganda.—Reuter.

EUTHERIA

ANODYNE STIMULATING CREAM

for All Muscular Pains, Sprains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Headache, etc., etc.

A Boon to

SPORTSMEN, ATHLETES, SCOUTS & BRATACHARIS.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

HANDY & COMPACT

On The Air

SUNDAY NOV. 19.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Film songs. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Juthika Roy. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 9-45 Mohammad Umar Khan. 9-55 Jafar Qawwal. 10-10 Nritya Sangit. 10-15 Iqbal Bibi. 10-30 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. 1 p.m. Bai Gangubai. 1-15 News in Hindustani. 1-20 Bai Gangubai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. 5-30 Close down.

5-45 Sumati Pandit. 5-50 News in Marathi. 5-55 News in Gujarati. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Iqbalbibi. 6-30 The Air Trio. 6-35 Jagannathbuwa Vaze. 7 Karim Khan. 7-10 Jafar Qawwal. 7-35 Recitations from Hindustani poems 7-30 Bai Gangubai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in Sport. 8-45 Jafar Qawwal. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Maneck Bhagat. 9-55 Violin, Violoncello and Piano. 10-10 Doris Steller. 10-20 Mannell Nunes* 10-30 Late news. Close down

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5-45 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Sindhi Kafi. 9-40 Kairane Ki Badhat. 10 Kailashpati Ki Stutt. 10-10 Basant Ki Bahar. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 a.m. Shamshadbai. 8-20 A violin recital. 8-30 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 For Young Listeners. 9-45 B. S. Thakur. 10-5 A Jaltarang recital. 10-15 stad Faiyaz Khan. 10-45 A popular concert 11-30 Ap Ki Farmaish. 12-15 p.m. Woman's World. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Callender's Senior Band. 1-13 Robert Casadesus. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 The Vicar's concert party. 1-50 Richard Tauber. 2 Close down.

4-30 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. 5-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-35 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 5-40 An organ recital. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Local news and announcements. 6-15 New Verse. 7. 6-30 Next week's programmes. 6-40 Shamshadbai. 6-50 Husn Lal. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 B. S. Thakur. 8 No job, no house, no wife, 2. 8-15 Duets. 8-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-35 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 10 Jaijaiwanti on the sitar. 10-10 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

4-30 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-40 B. S. Thakur. 6-55 Shamshadbai. 7-5 A violin recital. 7-20 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 7-35 Sut Mind. 7-45 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Wilhelm Kempff. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8 to 9-10 and 9-10 to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-30 to 6-10 and 6-10 to 7 As in Delhi 1. 7 to 10 and 10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Vidya Seth. 7-15 Film songs. 7-30 Kabir. 7-50 Malka Pukhraj. 8 Tahira. 8-10 A concert. 8-35 Malka Pukhraj. 8-45 Ramanand Sharma. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-50 Ramanand Sharma. 10-5 Vidya Seth. 10-15 Malka Pukhraj.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 Shrimati S. Rajalakshmi. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the villages. 6-45 Saraswati Stores Orchestra. 7-15 Singing Saints. 7-30 Announcements. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 T. K. Radhakrishnan. 8-30 D. Subbaramayya. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Shrimati S. Rajalakshmi.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5-30 p.m. Listeners' Request. 5-40 News in Bengali. 5-45 E I A R Symphony Orchestra. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Sabita Sen. 7-35 Akinchan Dutt. 7-55 Vismadev Chatterjee. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Camber music. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Nilima Bannerjee. 10-5 Sukhendu Goswami. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1 9-30 Studio Concert.

Lucknow

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Tarabai. 6-24 Shanta Bhakey. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 7-11 Famous poems. 7-21 Tarabai. 7-34 Shanta Bhakey. 7-40 Community singing, 2. 7-50 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 8 How I won. 2. 8-15 Ao Mao. Behno, Betio 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Music. 9-50 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 9-56 Shanta Bhakey. 10-7 Bhola Nath. 10-13 What our Kids sing. 10-17 Tarabai.

Long Liquidation At Higher Levels In Shares

COTTON AND STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay Steamer Better

Bombay : November 13.

The local Share Bazar opened steady today, but with renewed realising prices reacted to yesterday's closing level and steadied with a moderate turnover.

As pointed out before the market is correcting overbought state while steady flow of realising is keeping prices down, there does not seem any change in the general sentiment which remains moderately bullish.

The market seems now two-sided affair as long liquidation is improving the technical situation while professional operators are inclined to await further political developments both here and abroad.

With Europe's waiting war not providing any inspiration and buying urge chilled by further talk of business recession shortly, profit-taking developed on Wall-Street market on Friday with the market closing fractionally irregular. However, the fact that important holdings are still intact despite the recent stalemate is viewed as constructive. U. S. Steel shares declined 1 1/2 at 70-3/8. Anaconda Coppers lost 1/2 at 32 1/8. General Motor shares closed one dollar down at 54.

At present speculative purchases are having greater influence in every local market and prices are moving up, but Share Bazar seems very cautious and outside operators are not allowed free hand to unsettle the price structure. The price movement is more or less regular and orderly and healthy state is maintained. But we must not forget that the present boom is purely due to war in Europe. Thus the long range outlook will depend upon political developments in Europe. At present reactionary feeling continues with moderate realizing.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1890 and advanced to Rs. 1902, but interacted to Rs. 1865 and finally closed at Rs. 1877 or at a rise of Rs. 5. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 378 and after advancing to Rs. 381 declined to Rs. 375 and closed at Rs. 377.

Cotton Mill shares were quietly steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 992 and after declining to Rs. 972 rallied to Rs. 982. Century shares closed at Rs. 316 and Kohinoors at Rs. 360. Comonts were dull at Rs. 174/4 and Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 555.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay : November 13.

Bombay Dyeing (976/4) 992, 977, 983, 972, 982.

Century (315) 316, 322, 316, 317, 314, 317, 316.

Central India (307) 313, 312, 314, 306, 309, 308

Kohinoor (357) 362, 363, 358, 360, 355, 364, 360.

New Great (328) 335, 330, 326, 330, 331.

Simplex (105/8) 107, 105, 106, 104, 106.

Swadeshi (291) 296, 299, 292, 294.

Associated Cement (134/4) 135, 135/4, 133/8, 134/8, 134/4.

Andhra (1,450) 1,450.

Tram Ord. (126/8) 126

Tata Hydro (151) 151.

Tata Power (1,262/8) 1,260, 1,262, 1,256, 1,262/8.

T. Steel Defd. (1,872/8) 1,890, 1,887, 1,902, 1.885, 1887, 1870, 1872, 1865, 1877; 1875; 1877.

T. Steel Ord. (376) 378, 381, 379, 380, 375, 377

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134/4) 134/8, 134/4.

Bellapur (230) 230, 226, 227, 228/8.

B. Steam (284) 302, 297, 290, 293.

B. Burma (557) 560, 565, 552, 557, 555.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay Nov. 18.

100	Ahd. Advance	310	0
250	BOM. DYEING	982	8
100	CENTURY	316	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	308	8
100	COLABA	172	0
250	David	40	0
100	Coorla	100	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 9	3
100	Finlay	133	0
100	GOKAK	191	8
1000	Hindustan	1,795	0
100	Indore	43	0
100	Khatau	122	8
100	KOHINOOR	360	0
250	Laxmi	505	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	146	0
250	Model	62	0
50	MYSORE	90	0
200	NEW GREAT	331	0
100	Osmanshahi	43	12
100	PHOENIX	270	0
25	Sassoon Silk	80	8
1000	Sholapur	3035	0
50	SIMPLEX	106	0
100	SWADESHI	294	0
100	SWAN	124	8
500	Vishnu	1,147	8
1000	Western	855	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	97	0
25-50	Central	31	14
500	Imperial	1427	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	353	2
50-100	India	134	0
100	Reserve Bank	102	8
5	Union	5	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	134	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	605	0
15-100	Jupiter	9	10
20	Mercantile	49	8
15-75	New India	34	8
200	Oriental	3875	0
15-50	Vulcan	6	13

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	139	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450	0
10	Ajmer	10	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126	0
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	10	14
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	152	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	0
1000	TATA POWERS	1262	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0
100	C. Province	97	4
100	Dh. Baramati	93	0
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	92	4
100	Pachora Jamner	73	0
100	Sara Serajganj	94	0
500	Tapti Valley	752	8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6	14
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	9
10	Indian Iron and Steel XD	39	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	48	0
30	TATA STEEL DED.	1877	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	377	0

MISCELLANECUS

100	ALCOCK	542	8
10	Air Services	6	0
30	BELAPUR SUGAR	228	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591	4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	293	0
125	B. BURMA	555	0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	181	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	112	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43	8
100	Ind. Rado Def.	400	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405	0
100	Port Canning	72	12
30	PREMIER CON.	77	0
15	Scindia	24	2
25	Tata Oil Mill	47	0
100	Western I. Match	120	8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1295	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	73	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	545	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	99	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	139	1
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1386	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	135	10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103	2

(Capital letters indicate shares of Forward list)

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay : November 18.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Two months.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 To end Feby.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 328
Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1295
Bank's buying T T 1335

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/8
Bank's buying T T 79 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 79 1/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 32

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/5 9/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/16 18th inst.
Java/London 7.46/56 18th inst.
New York/London 3.90 1/8 17th inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 17th inst.
London/Paris 176/7 17th inst.
London/Italy 77.50 17th inst.
London/Belgium 24.35/65 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80/95 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.70/90 17th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/68 17th inst.
London/Berlin .....
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 16th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 17th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : November 18.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 226 for Broach A/M. delivery, but weakness in Sterling to 3.90 in term of Dollar stimulated buying in the local market. The general feeling being bullish the market quietly responded to constructive advices and prices after opening at Rs. 227/12 declined to Rs. 227 on scattered realising. Later on there was active professional buying and prices advanced to Rs. 232 which was a new high level. Later on there was some realising and prices sagged to Rs. 230/8. The undertone of the market was firm and it appears that with the present temper of the market prices will be pushed up.

Later on there was extensive buying and prices advanced to Rs. 234/8. Liverpool market was closed to-day. It appears that straddles are now again caught in the wrong box and there was extensive Calcutta buying on firmness of jute. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

	Rs.as.ps.
F G M G Broach :—	
April/May	234 12 0
Fine M G Oomra :—	
Dec/January	217 12 0
March	218 0 0
F G M G Bengal :—	
Dec/January	177 12 0
March	179 4 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay : November 18.

Yesterday London Gold prices remained unchanged at £8/8/0. London/Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 in London and 3.90 1/4 at New York. London Silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 23 3/8d. for spot and forward gained 1/16d. at 23 7/16d. India bought. Speculators sold. Business was small. The market was quiet. New York Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 3/4d. London/Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/6/6 and forward was Rs. 61/8/9 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26/11. The weakness in Sterling in New York had better effect and Silver advanced to Rs. 61/15, but later declined to Rs. 61/12 on scattered realising Gold was quietly steady. Quotations were as under :—

	GOLD Rs.as.ps.	SILVER Rs.as.ps.
Ready	41 12 0	62 0 0
Kartak Dely.	41 13 0	62 2 0
Kartak Tejimandi	0 4 0	1 3 0
Magsar Dely.	41 13 6	62 6 0
Magsar Tejimandi	0 12 0	2 16 0

COMMODITIES STRONG

Sensational Rise

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

As a result of impressive and extensive speculative buying in commodity markets prices registered phenomenal advances Castorseeds gained Rs. 5 to Rs. 55/12 and Cotton rose Rs. 9 to Rs. 235. Wheat Linseed groundnuts and Castorseeds were firm. Calcutta Jute prices again rose and there was extensive speculative Calcutta buying in local markets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Nov. 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 88/8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 88
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 90
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 83-8
3 1/2 1947/50 Loan 97/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103
4 per cent 1960/70 100-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 105
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 102

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 109-12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/1
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 95-8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 95
6 per cent M Deb 1959 105
6 per cent M Deb 1954 115/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 115/8

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay : November 18.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. Decr. 116; Febry. 116; April 117.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. Decr. 133; Febry. 135; April 137.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. Decr. 168; Febry. 171; April 173

Yarn No. 40s. Decr 235; Febry. 235; April 236.

USHER IN NEW ORDER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Trade Union Is Best Safeguard Against Industrial Strife

BRELVI ON WORKERS' RIGHTS AND DUTY OF STATE

AURANGABAD, Nov. 18.

"Political freedom, though it must come first, is not an end in itself, but only a means to higher ends the chief of which is the ushering in of an era of economic freedom and social justice in our country. This conference which you have organised is a manifestation of the revolutionary spirit that is abroad in our country as in many other parts of the world. Everywhere forces have been unchained which will find their satisfaction only when every man and woman enjoys the opportunity of complete self-realisation"

Thus declared Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", presiding over the first All Hyderabad Labour Conference held here to-day.

Mr. Brelvi, in the course of his speech said:

"This is the first occasion on which representatives of workers from all parts of the Hyderabad State have gathered together to consider the problems that face them and those whom they represent and strive to find solutions for them.

"The people of Indian States have the closest affinities with their brethren on the other side of what is after all only an imaginary line. It will be unnatural to expect, therefore, that the forces of progress, which have been set free in British India, can be so enchained as not to be able to cross its borders and that the people of the Indian States should for ever unprotestingly submit to the continued denial of their inalienable right to manage their own affairs. Nor can it be expected that the people of British India and their brethren in the Indian States should not struggle, shoulder to shoulder, for the establishment in their common motherland of a government of the people, by the people, for the people. I need hardly add that freedom of British India will ensure the inauguration of full responsible government in Indian States. I wish especially to emphasize this fact in a Conference such as this, because the poor generally and the working classes specially have nowhere been able to protect their interests and better their condition without affecting political power. You and your confreres in other parts of India are specially interested in winning freedom for the country and, therefore, owe a special duty to participate in the common struggle for it.

MOCKERY OF FREEDOM

This Conference is being held during what is perhaps the most stirring period in the history of the world. A great war is raging in Europe, but there is no country in the world which will escape its reactions.

During the last war India made tremendous sacrifices of men, money and material, in helping Britain and her Allies to win it. But the reward that India secured for her participation in that war was a cruel mockery of her claim to freedom. She got the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab Martial Law, Jallianwala massacre and the laceration of Muslim hearts by the dismemberment of Turkey. This betrayal of the purpose of the war of 1914-18 led India to three great campaigns of Non-co-operation and Satyagraha.

HOW TO SOLVE DEADLOCK

After explaining the present deadlock between the Congress and the British Government, Mr. Brelvi said:

"The only way in which the Viceroy can solve the deadlock is to induce the British Government to satisfy India's demand. However, whether such a response comes or not, the people of India are determined to see that they achieve their freedom and they have also realized that they cannot succeed until they put an end to the present inter-communal differences. The talks between Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will soon be resumed, and let us all echo Mahatma Gandhi's hope that they will result in producing a basis for a lasting solution of the communal tangle. Let every one of us, therefore, try in his own sphere of influence, however limited it may be, to do everything possible to promote intercommunal understanding and thus help to create an atmosphere that will facilitate a lasting settlement. Once this settlement is secured there is no power on earth which can stand between us and freedom."

ON EVE OF GREAT HAPPENINGS.

Continuing he said:—

"We are thus on the eve of great events happening in our country as well outside it. If this war is truly to end Hitlerism and all it connotes, it cannot leave India in bondage unless her own sons and daughters prove false to her. On you and your brethren in all parts of the country, therefore, rests a great and heavy responsibility of seeing that this great country is not betrayed again and cheated of what is due to her."

Emphasising the present problems created by Imperialism and capitalism, the handmaid of the former and their attendant evils, he stated that political freedom should be secured first, although it was an end in itself, but only means to higher ends, the chief of which was the ushering of an era of economic freedom and social justice in our country.

THE NEW ORDER.

"The transition from the present economic order to a juster one," he added will not be possible, until the purpose and organisation of industry undergo a radical change. The purpose of industry should not be profit for the few, but the good of society as a whole. Therefore, all who are associated with it should be entitled to a voice in its management and the industry itself should be subordinated to the country in such a way as to render the best service technically possible. The workers' claim to have a voice in the working of the industry is based on the fact that they are an indispensable factor in the production of wealth and are directly affected by the manner in which the industry is managed."

In the ultimate resort, Mr. Brelvi observed trade unionism had proved to be the most effective instrument of protecting the workers' interests, both for organisational purposes and for collective bargaining.

WORKERS' RIGHTS.

"Unfortunately, there are a number of employers in this country who still refuse to realise the wisdom of such collective bargaining and, therefore, try in all possible ways to obstruct the growth of trade unions" he added.

"A strong trade union should be regarded as the best safeguard against industrial strife and far-seeing employers, who wish to accelerate orderly development of industries in our country, should welcome every effort to organise the workers. I do not know what is the attitude of employers in this State to trade unionism. But I cannot too strongly emphasize that among the principal tasks of this Conference should be to demand of the State that it should protect the exercise by workers of their freedom to organize and nominate representatives of their own choosing to negotiate with the employers. The Conference should also demand that the employers should not victimize workers, because of their association with trade unions and that they should not refuse to bargain collectively with duly elected representatives of unions."

The aims of the trade union movement in this country as in other countries is to secure such radical changes in the purpose and organisation of industry as will mean the guaranteeing of a living wage to all workers, adequate provision for the children, the aged, the unemployed, the widowed, the sick and all those who are unable to work, shorter hours of work and, above all, national control of the key sources of economic power, in short, the abolition of poverty and all its attendant horrors. This is the big task in the accomplishment of which you, who are represented in this Conference, will have to take your due share as time goes on.

FORGE SANCTIONS

So far as the immediate present is concerned, you have naturally to restrict your efforts to the realization of only a few of your urgent demands. These will naturally be moderate demands. But even their moderateness will not be enough to secure their satisfaction. You will be able to achieve your object only when you evolve an effective sanction for your demands. The only effective sanction is the organization of your scattered forces. I trust, therefore, that you will place in the forefront of your programme of action the organization of trade unions in all industries and all industrial centres and, as a first step, you will establish a federation of the existing trade unions to which all subsequently-formed trade unions would also be affiliated. It is not enough, however, that you should build up a strong trade union movement of your own. You must also see that it becomes an integral part of the general trade union movement in the rest of the country. For, the rights and wrongs of workers are the same everywhere and the more they are united the more effective will their efforts be to get their rights recognized and their wrongs redressed.

DUTY OF STATE

This leads me to the question of the part that the State can play in ameliorating the condition of the workers. A number of legislative measures for protecting the workers have been passed by the Central and Provincial Governments in British India. The complaint is general that the Indian States have not kept pace with British India in this matter. Hyderabad is not only no exception to this rule but, in spite of being the premier State in India, also lags behind some other States. Apart from the Factories Act, no measures on the lines, for instance, of the Trade Union Act, Workman's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act and Payment of Wages Act of British India have been enacted here. This glaring neglect of workers' interest reflects no credit on the administration of the State. In the new reformed constitution of the Hyderabad State some representation has been given to labour. It would be the duty of the Labour representatives in the legislature as well as of the Central organisation that this Conference will set up to see that the Hyderabad State vies with British India in enacting measures for protecting the interests and promoting the welfare of labour.

"Man is not born for bread alone. He is endowed with personality and with creative faculties. Under the present economic system his personality is suppressed and his creative faculties are starved in all but very few fortunate human beings. We must seek the release of humanity from the thraldom of economic forces so that economic activity is relegated to its proper place as the servant and not the master of society and human energy is, increasingly, librated for creative activities and for the satisfaction of the elemental urge for knowledge, thought, beauty, joy, friendship and love. I trust that while striving for the redress of your day-to-day grievances and the progressive improvement of your condition, you will not lose sight of this higher purpose of the great world movement of which you are a part. I wish you all success.

ASSAM CABINET'S FIRST MEETING

Portfolios Will Be Re-distributed

SHILLONG, Nov. 18.

The Saadulla Cabinet held its first meeting last night when the following portfolios were distributed among the Ministers. Sir Muhammad Saadulla—Home, Finance and Public Works Departments.

Mr. Rohinikumar Chaudhury—Revenue, Education, Judicial and General, Mr. Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty—Medical and Public Health; Maulvi Munawarali—Forest, Excise and Legislative; Khan Sahib Mudabbir Hussain Choudhuri—Local Self-Government, Industries and Co-operative; Dr. Mahendra Saikia—Agriculture and Veterinary.

The portfolios will be re-distributed when the constitution of the Cabinet becomes complete with the addition of four more members, of whom two are likely to be Muslims and two non-Muslims, probably tribal.

The Premier, Sir Muhammad had a busy time this morning. He is leaving for Calcutta in the afternoon.

Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, ex-Premier, will arrive here to-night from Gauhati.—A. P.

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MUSHTAQ'S FINE BATTING

(Continued from page 11.)

stump—with the second delivery of his third over (15-1-3)

Cohen the well-known local all-round sportsman joined Pereira and opened his account with a brace off Saeed Ahmed—this being the first run scored off Saeed. At the other end Amir Elahi bowled his 2rd maiden, to Cohen to be followed by another by Saeed Ahmed to Pereira and yet another by Amir Elahi to Cohen. 26 minutes had yielded only 6 runs and runs were so rare that a stray single was greeted with ironical cheers from the crowd

Bowlers On Top

Amir Elahi's first 6 overs included 5 successive maidens and yielded only 2 runs. At the other end Wazir Ali again brought on Nissar in place of Saeed Ahmed after the latter had bowled 5 overs, with 3 maidens for 3 runs and one wicket, and the change immediately materialised when Cohen was clean bowled with the giant fast-gowler's third delivery. (19-2-2). He was replaced by Shaw and the latter getting a brace off Nissar the latter signalled 20 after the innings had lasted just over an hour. Amir Elahi who was kept on at the Pavilion end had the fourth ball of his seventh over grandly pulled to the square leg boundary—the first 4 of the match—by Shaw. Nissar bowled a maiden to Pereira and now Wazir Ali rung another change, Jehangir Khan relieving Amir Elahi after the N. India slow spinner had bowled 7 overs, including 5 maidens, for 6 runs. Jehangir opened shakily, his opening over proving very costly. Shaw cut the Cambridge Blue's first delivery brilliantly through the slips for 4, got a 2 off the next one to put up 30 on board, and cut the 5th delivery again through the slips for 4, but Jehangir soon had his revenge when with the last ball of his very next over he completely beat and bowled Shaw, leg-stump. (34—3—15).

Wazir's Successful Bowling Changes

Hazare the Central India now joined Pereira who was courageously keeping his end up in the face of increasingly accurate bowling. Nissar in his second spell of the morning had given away only 2 runs for 1 wicket in 4 overs, which had 2 maidens, and was now keeping an invulnerable length and being treated with the greatest respect by the batsmen. Glancing the 1st ball of Jehangir's fourth over for 2, Hazare saw 40 on board after 39 minutes' batting.

At the other end Saeed Ahmed again—relieved Nissar—the Muslim skipper ringing quick changes to keep the batsmen's mind in a state of 'flux'—and opened his second spell with maidens, to Pereira.

Scoring continued to be painfully slow and after 10 minutes Hazare broke the monotony, glancing the 4th ball of Jehangir Khan's 6th over beautifully to the ropes. Jehangir Khan was now taken off in favour of Amir Elahi, from the Pavilion end and after 50 of the innings had been signalled as the result of a bye for 4, after 104 minutes batting the N. India slow-spinner claimed his first victim drawing Pereira out for Dilawar to do a smart piece of stumping (53-4-17).

The outgoing batsman had shown exceptional grit and courage in keeping his end up for nearly two hours.

Harris joined Hazare and conceded a maiden, the bowler's 6th of the day, to Amir Elahi. Wazir Ali pinning his faith in a consistent policy of quick changes, which had hitherto functioned to great advantage, brought on Nissar again for the third time, in place of Saeed Ahmed from the Churchgate end the Muslim speed-merchant who opened his third spell with a maiden to Hazare. After Harris at the other end had cut Amir Elahi for 4, the Central India bat facing Nissar cut the latter's 1st delivery of his 12th over to the ropes and off drove the fourth one for 3.

Sixty of the innings was up after 123 minutes' play.

But 6 runs later Wazir Ali bringing on Nazir Ali from the other end in place of Amir Elahi saw his brother vindicate the Muslim skipper's policy of rapid changes when Hazare drove his very first delivery into Abbas Khan's hands at mid-off. (68-5-21).

Hazare's valuable 21, included 2 fours and took him 49 minutes. Richards joined Harris and Wazir bringing on Amir Elahi in place of Nissar from the Churchgate end for the last over before lunch saw the latter yield 2 runs, and when the teams broke for lunch the "Rest" had scored 74 for the loss of 5 wickets, Harris and Richards batting with 6 and 3 runs respectively.

Richard's Breezy Innings

Resuming after lunch which seemed to have toned them up, both batsmen decided to 'wake up' and the score now mounted much more rapidly. Nazir Ali, from the Pavilion end and Nissar from the Churchgate end, had opened the Muslim attack after resumption, and when 9 minutes later the score had reached 83, Wazir brought on Saeed Ahmed in place of Nissar from the Churchgate end. Richards who was taking to desperate tactics in order to counteract the demoralising effect of the consistently accurate Muslim bowlers suddenly broke away and lifted the 4th delivery of Saeed's second over after lunch clean over the ropes, to send the crowd into raptures over the first sixer of the match. 90 was soon on board and 9 runs later Jehangir Khan relieved Nazir Ali from the Pavilion end and Harris with a brace off the very first ball hoisted the first 100 of the innings after 145 minutes batting, of this total, 25 runs had been scored within 22 minutes after lunch whereas the first 75 had taken 123 minutes. Richards continued to bat merrily and during a hectic 'spell' on drove Jehangir to the ropes, cut the same bowler for 4 and 3 and got another 3 off Saeed Ahmed, after the first ball of the latter's auspicious 13th over had missed the stumps by a hair-breadth. The Harris-Richards partnership carried the score to 119, having yielded 51 runs for the sixth wicket, when Harris snicked Jehangir Khan into Saeed Ahmed's safe hands in the slips. (119-6-9). Richards who was now joined by Manoharan, hooked the 4th delivery of Jehangir's 10th over powerfully to the ropes but the Cambridge blue had his revenge when he himself brilliantly held a hot return off the very next ball (130-7-43). Richards' breezy innings which literally saved his side from a complete route, took him 44 minutes and included a six, 4 fours and 3 threes.

"Rest" Score 153

DeMello, the "Rest" skipper joined Manoharan, but didn't stay long for after getting a streaky cut for 4 off Jehangir Khan and a single, the Cambridge blue had him well taken by Amir Elahi for 5 (142-8-5). Alexander replaced him and Manoharan who had off driven Jehangir beautifully to the ropes, lifted the second ball of Amir Elahi's 14th over to the square-leg boundary to signal 150 of the innings but was well-held in the slips by Saeed Ahmed, off the very next ball. L. D'Souza the last man in stayed only to see 3 runs more added to the total and a fine catch by Ibrahim off Amir Elahi, soon sending him back for a 'duck', to round off the "Rest" first innings for 153, the result of 231 minutes batting, at 3-5 p.m. (153-10-0.)

Muslims' Hectic Start

Wazir Ali sent in Mushtaque Ali and Kadri at 3-15 p.m. to open the Muslims' first innings to the bowling of Richards, from the Churchgate end, and De Mello from the Pavilion end. Both batsmen got going in such hectic fashion that 10 of the innings was on board after 8 minutes and 20 after 15 minutes. Richards opening the attack to Mushtaque Ali, had his very first delivery beautifully driven to the on boundary. Kadri however was even more severe on De Mello—who had taken on from the other end—and knocked 18 runs off the "Rest" skipper's very first over, which included a grand pull to square-leg, two well-timed off-drives and another fine pull to square-leg—all for 4 as the Bombay opening bat's consecutive scoring strokes. De Mello promptly took himself off, without bowling any further, in favour of Alexander, from the Pavilion end. Mushtaque got a two from Richards' second over and gracefully cover-driving, the first delivery of the latter's very next over to the ropes and hooking the fifth ball of the same over for 3, the Indore bat saw 30 on board after only 17 minutes' batting.

At the other end Alexander opened with a maiden, the first of the innings, to Kadri, but the rate of scoring hereafter recontinued briskly. 40 of the innings was signalled after 27 minutes' play, and after Mushtaque Ali had driven a full toss from Richards to the sight screen, De Mello took the latter off, after he had bowled 5 overs for 21 runs without success, in favour of Harris from the Churchgate end and the change soon materialised. For after Mushtaque Ali had survived an appeal for l.b.w. off the third ball of Harris' first over, the latter had Kadri declared l.b.w. off the last ball of the very next over (49-1-22). During his 42 minutes' stay at the wicket Kadri had played enterprising cricket and his 22 included 4 hits to the boundary K. C. Ibrahim joined Mustaque Ali and at the tea interval, which arrived soon after, the two were batting with 0 and 24 respectively, the Muslim total being 49 for 1 wicket.

Ibrahim's Early Departure

Resuming after tea Mushtaque Ali, with a brace off the second delivery of Harris' fourth over signalled 50 after the innings had lasted just 47 minutes. Hazare who had replaced Alexander at the Pavilion end was being treatted with respect and his first 4 overs, which included 2 maidens had yielded only 2 runs, however Ibrahim pulled the fourth ball of the Central India all-rounder's very next over in fine style to the square-leg boundary. The Bombay University bat scored a Brace off the last ball of the same over, but facing Alexander, who had relieved Harris at 59 from the Churchgate end. Ibrahim in attempting to hook the 5th delivery of the Allahabad left-hander's opening over of his second spell, fumbled and was declared l-b-w (61—2—6). 60 of the innings had already been signalled a minute prior to Ibrahim's departure. The latter was replaced by skipper Wazir Ali who was greeted with thunderous cheers from the stands as he walked to the crease. Wazir Ali opened his account with a hook for a Brace off Alexander. At the other end De Mello bringing on Manoharan in place of Hazare, saw Mushtaque Ali beautifully hook the former's second delivery for a single to signal 70 after the innings had lasted 68 minutes. The "Rest" skipper rung yet another change, Richards again being brought in place of Alexander, from the Churchgate end.

Mushtaque's Fine Batting

Mushtaque Ali seemed to be particularly relishing Richards and welcomed his re-arrival by pulling his second delivery magnificently to the square-leg boundary. A single off the 4th ball of the same over and a brace each off Harris, who had now replaced Manoharan from the Pavilion end and Richards brought Mushtaq to his 40 after the Indore stroke player had batted for 78 minutes. Immediately after driving Harris beautifully along the carpet for a single Mushtaque saw 80 on board after the Muslims had batted for just above an hour and a quarter. The test opening bat soon made for his 50 with a stinging cut off Richards. At 86 Alexander relieved Harris from the Pavilion end and Wazir Ali who had hitherto been sedate flashed out with a perfect on drive off the Allahabad left-hander's very first delivery of the over. Harris was now brought on in place of Richards from the Churchgate end but these rapid changes made absolutely no impression on the batsmen who continued to play the correct type of cricket for the occasion, leaving the well-pitched ones alone and collaring the loose 'stuff'. A bye for 3 saw 90 on board almost exactly at 5 p.m. Five minutes later Hazare relieved Alexander from the Churchgate end and after taking a very risky single off a straight drive off Harris, Mushtaque got a brace off Hazare to reach his own 50 and simultaneously hoist the first century of the innings—both being the result of 98 minutes' batting. Five minutes later closure was applied for the day, with the Muslims needing 52 runs to pass their opponents' first innings total of 153 with 8 wickets still intact and Mushtaque Ali and Wazir Ali re-

(Continued on page 22.)

PLIGHT OF JEWS IN POLAND

Work Exacted From Old Persons: Married Couples Prefer Suicide

COPENHAGEN, Nov 13.

The desperate plight of Jews in German occupied Poland is described by the Berlin correspondent of the "Politiken." The Jews are kept in huge camps, surrounded by barbed wire, and are made to do forced labour for 12 hours daily, with only 30 minutes break. All men upto 70 and women upto 59 are compelled to work, while old women look after the children. Concentration camp discipline prevails, and the whole area is closely watched by the German police. By April, over 650,000 Jews will have evacuated Lublin area Two hundred and forty thousand will be from Germany and the rest from Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and German-occupied Poland.

The correspondent adds that where a German Jew has married a non-Jew both ARE BEING FORCED TO GO, AND THIS HAS LED TO MANY SUICIDES, A JEWISH HUSBAND OR WIFE PREFERRING TO DIE SO THAT THE SURVIVOR CAN CONTINUE TO LIVE in Germany. No Jewish evacuee is allowed to take over 15 sterling. The majority will arrive penniless.—Reuter.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Dancing Comet's Smashing Success In Cheveley Handicap

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Mr. M. C. Patel is likely to make the present season his best on record as a trainer if his successes up to date are any criterion. He was again the busiest man on the course yesterday, for he scored another nice double with Firefly and Dancing Comet. Though the latter won the important Cheveley Handicap his victory was hardly popular as he had badly foiled his followers when greatly expected a week earlier. It would be interesting to know what made the six year old son of Upsalquitch such on ineffective participant in the Ganeshkhind Plate on November 11 when he had every chance as the race was run. Whiteside and Marrable were the successful jockeys yesterday. The former scored on Firefly and Dancing Comet and the latter on Brittas Belle and Budapest.

Favourites were generally routed, the only short priced winner being Mujbil al Arab.

Followers of the Kolhapur fortune collected when Mujbil al Arab got the better of an exciting struggle wi h Dalli al Iraq in the Hamadan Plate, Division I but it was Sarie al Iraq in the second colours which was the better backed of the Kolhapur pair. Astafer Allah made a lot of the early pace but was beaten back into the third placing.

FAVOURITE WELL BEATEN

Backed like a good thing Chief Ruler was destined to play the minor role in Division II of the Hamadan Plate. After looking all over the winner he failed to withstand the strong challenge of Faruq Pasha and was beaten a length Khalaf Majnun was in the money as expected but Star of Lanka who commanded a ready following could not manage anything better than a fourth.

Mr. Diamond's Shermount demonstrated that she is something more than a flyer when she accounted for the opposition in the Purandhar Plate, run over seven furlongs. Brace rode a nicely judged race and easily kept Rahana and Potato Jones at bay. The well favoured Bell Boy was hard ridden into fourth place but he came from a long way back to fill this position and should be seen to better advantage next time out.

Thought likely to improve on a recent fourth in similar company Sarkhat Hamyar was a ready-made favourite in the Syrian Plate but she again failed to play her expected bold part and only headed the unplaced division. Firefly obviously fancied in certain quarters came with a nice late run to win from Reformer and Taj Subhan and on this showing will be heard of again.

Making the most of a light weight and cleverly handled by Bhimrao Naidor won the Lucknow Plate in easy fashion from Ratepayer who made a gallant attempt to shoulder his big weight. Appenzell, the market choice was hard ridden into the minor placing and Talkless, for whom there was heavy support failed to show up.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT

The Bhopal owned Dancing Comet showed remarkable improvem nt in the space of a week to win the Cheveley Handicap in easy fashion from Coeur de Lion and Gipsy Jack. Steel Helmet headed the market operations, but though he ran well it is obvious he has been trusted too early. Le Duc was obviously in no mood to gallop and finished down the field. I am afraid this good looking son of Flamingo is none too generous-hearted.

Making all his own running Budapest, a 11 to 2 chance, won the Wavertree Plate in easy fashion involving in defeat Cavalier, Goolash and several others. Among the beaten was Lochness who was the market rage. The Kashmir horse chased the winner until close home where his effort compounded. Budapest is owned by Mr. Shantidas Askuran and for a horse who does contrive to win races he is always low in the weight scale.

MOST EXCITING FINISH

Easily the most exciting finish of the afternoon was furnished by the race for the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate when the recently promoted Majid Pasha got the better of a close struggle with Walk Over. A greatly improved horse since he came under the care of W. L. J. Talib the little grey ran on stoutly to hold Walk Over and Royal Rival who appears to be striking form again. Out for the first time after a long spell Kolhapur was made the favourite but he did little to justify the confidence of his numerous supporters.

The HAMADAN PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

MUJBIL AL ARAB (H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur) 9-1 Yeshvant Devne 1
DALLI AL IRAQ (Mr. Abid H. Doctor) 9-1 cd. 9-6 Virsingh 2
ASTAFER ALLAH (Mr. R. S. Irani) 8-5 cd. 8-10 Pratap Singh 3
Sarie al Iraq (H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur) 8-9 cd. 9-0 Naji Dawood 4

Not Run: Khundil 9-1. The Pilot 8-3.

Won by neck. 1¼ lengths. 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 54 1/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 29 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

FARUQ PASHA (Mr. R. S. Irani) 8-9 Mahomed Khan 1
CHIEF RULER (Mr. Diamond) 8-1) Brace 2
KHALAF MAJNUN (Mr. K. T. Sampat) 8-9 Obaid 3
Star of Lanka (Mr. Nalin) 8-9 Britt 4

Not Run: Bayhas 9-1, Lu'ayab 8-9, Amnavar 8-13, Marsumi Pasha 8-9, Sheriff 8-9.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths. 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 53secs.

Tote paid Rs. 169 for win, Rs 24, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2.500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in class "A."

SHERMOUNT (Mr. Diamond) 8-2 Brace 1
RAHANA (Sir Homi Mehta) 9-2 Maxwell 2
POTATO JONES (H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla) 7-9 Orme 3
Bell Boy (Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton) 9-0 Marrable 4

Not Run: Harbour Light 9-4, Rathavon 9-4.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 29secs.

Tote paid Rs. 87 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 54 and Rs. 60 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

FIRE FLY (H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior) 7-12 Whiteside 1
REFORMER (Mr. Diamond) 9-4 Brace 2
TAJ SUBHAN (Mr. A. K. Hamad) 8-7 Obaid 3
Sarkhat Hamyar (Mr. W. Evans) 8-9 Evans 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 22secs.

Tote paid Rs. 126 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 22 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Mares and Fillies in Class III.

BRITTAS BELLE (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) 8-0 Marrable 1
FAUGHAN HILL (H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore) 9-2 Whiteside 2
PRIDE OF INDIA (Mr. G. Subharow) 7-11 cd. 7-12 Brace 3
Rose Marie (Mr. Gemini) 8-10 Evans 4

Not Run: Galahad Star 8-2.

Won by short head, 1/2 length, short head.

Time: 1min. 14 4/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 49 for win. Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

NAIDOR (Mr. E. D. Pandole) 8-8 Bhimrao 1
RATEPAYER (Mr. Nemo) 9-0 Whiteside 2
APPENZELL (Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal) 8-12 Brace 3
Heritance (Mr. Osman Chotani) 8-7 Jadhav 4

Not Run: Kirit 7-5.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 56secs.

Tote paid Rs. 157 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

DANCING COMET (Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal) 8-6 Whiteside 1
COEUR DE LION (The Raja of Akalkot & Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge) 8-5 Md. Khan 2
GIPSY JACK (Mrs. M. Clarke) 8-1 Maxwell 3
Bachelor's Bard (Mr. P. B. Avasia) 7-9 Eude 4

Tote paid Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 29 and Rs. 43 for places.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. —Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,350; third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in class II.

BUDAPEST (Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran) 8-3 Marrable 1
CAVALIER (Messrs. R. K. F. Singh & M. H. Ahmedbhoy) 8-11 Evans 2
GOOLASH (Mr. A. J. Hoyt) 7-9 cd. 7-10 Md. Khan 3
Loch Ness (H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir) 9-2 Britt 4

Tote paid Rs. 65 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 28 and Rs. 59 for places.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

MAJID PASHA (Mr. Fahad Jarulla Talib) 7-11 Eude 1
WALK OVER (Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh) 8-1 Whiteside 2
ROYAL RIVAL (Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge) 8-2 Kassim Hassan 3
Great Star (Mr. Sion F. Nessim) 7-1 Brace 4

Not Run: Al Hamil.

Tote paid Rs. 133 for win, Rs. 48, Rs. 46 and Rs. 105 for places.

"REST" SKITTLED OUT FOR 153

(Continued from page 21.)

maining unbeaten with 51 and 13 respectively. Mushtaque has so far played his characteristic polished game, hooking, cutting, pulling and driving with grace and power and his 51 includes 4 hits to the ropes, incidently all of the latter being hit off Richards.

"REST"

First Innings

A. C. Pereira, st. Dilawar, b Amir Elahi	17
J. O. Gonsalves, b Saeed Ahmed	3
M. Cohen, b Nissar	2
E. Shaw, b Jehangir Khan	15
V. S. Hazare, c Abbas Khan, b Nazir Ali	21
J. Harris, c Saeed Ahmed, b Jehangir Khan	9
G. Richards, c and b Jehangir Khan	13
S. Manoharan, c Saeed Ahmed, b Amir Elahi	18
A. S. De Mello, c Amir Elahi b Jehangir Khan	5
E. Alexander, (not out)	3
L. D'Souza, c K. C. Ibrahim, b Amir Elahi	0
Extras	17
Total	153

Fall Of Wickets

1 for 15, 2 for 19, 3 for 34, 4 for 53, 5 for 68, 6 for 119, 7 for 130, 8 for 142, 9 for 153.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mohamed Nissar	13	4	23	1
Jehangir Khan	13	1	52	4
Amir Elahi	14.2	6	22	3
Saeed Ahmed	18	2	25	1
Nazir Ali	9	3	14	1

MUSLIMS

First Innings

Mushtaque Ali, (not out)	51
S. M. Kadri, l.b.w. Harris	22
K. C. Ibrahim, l.b.w. Alexander	6
Wazir Ali, (not out)	13
Extras	12
Total for 2 wkts.	104

Fall of Wickets.

1 for 49, 2 for 61.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Richards	8	0	30	0
J. Harris	9	2	15	1
E. Alexander	8	1	13	1
V. S. Hazare	7	3	11	0
S. Manoharan	2	0	5	0
A. S. De Mello	1	0	18	0

MORE ABOUT "AFRICA SHELL"

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18.

Naval authorities state that from the evidence of the officers of the "Africa Shell" the intercepting vessel was undoubtedly a warship. There is no indicating that it is "Admiral Scheer" or any other pocket battleship.—Reuter.

New Bengal Governor Assumes Charge

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18

Sir John Herbert assumed office of the Governor of Bengal in the presence of a distinguished gathering at Government House this morning. The Oaths of Allegiance and office were administered to His Excellency by the Chief Justice of Bengal.

His Excellency and the Lady Mary Herbert arrived at Government house.

Sir John Woodhead left Government House.—A. P.

Swami Virajananda (garlanded), President of the Ramkrishna Mission and Math arrived in Bombay on Saturday and was welcomed by his admirers and devotees on arrival.

SWAMI VIRAJANANDJI IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A warm reception was given by admirers and devotees of Ramakrishna Mission to His Holiness Srimat Swami Virajanandaji, Head of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, on his arrival at the Bombay Central Station by the Frontier Mail, this morning.

Soon after his arrival, Madame Sophia Wadia garlanded His Holiness on behalf the Reception Committee, recently formed in Bombay in this connection, of which the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar is the President.

Among those present at the Railway Station were Swami Sambuddhanand, President of the Ashram Khar, Prof. V. G. Rao, Dr. A. C. Das, Messrs. Jestaram Kapadia, F. J. Ginwalla and Brijlal D. Shah.

Swami Virajanandji will give private interviews to spiritual aspirants between 8 and 9 a.m. and 7-30 and 8-30 p.m. daily, except when he is otherwise publicly engaged.

ART IN LIFE

(Continued From Page 10)

parted in perfectly Indian surroundings of which the design of the architecture is an important factor. Since no architectural scheme for the construction of the buildings of schools is known to have been evolved in any province, it is pertinent to suggest that the architecture of Vidya Mandirs and Madinatulilm should be on the traditional lines with necessary adjustments demanded by modern conditions.

Division Of Labour

The marble statue of King George V. at New Delhi is said to have been constructed from Indian materials. Its carving, etc, has been carried out by Indian craftsmen, except the head and the Crown, which were made in England. This is not a tribute to the Indian talent when the carving of the head, the most important part, was denied to Indian to hands. Such an invidious division of labour appears to be enigmatic when India possesses trained and eminent sculptors and when the statute of King George V. in Bombay was executed single-handed by Rao Bahadur Mhatre. The Central and the Provincial Governments and the Rulers of Indian States cannot encourage Indian artists if they withhold from them the opportunities to display their talent

Art And Education

The General Education Sub Committee of the National Planning Committee which met on 7th November 1939 has appointed four sub-committees to go into the primary, secondary, intermediary and university stages. The terms of reference are learnt to be, in addition to others, general education in all stages and branches, but no specific mention of the place of art in education appears to have been made. Nothing is known of the basis of selection or election of members, but it should be stated that the strength of membership should be adequately balanced by experienced and eminent artists.

C. D. Not Inevitable Forward Step

In Defence Of Ministerial Resignations: Mahatma's Reply To M. N. Roy

Mahatma writes in "Harijan": In response to my suggestion in my article on the Congressman Shri M. N. Roy has sent a long letter not to Dr. Rajendra Prasad but to me. He asks for a public discussion of the points raised by him. Omitting the prefatory paragraphs which have no interest for the reader, the letter is reproduced elsewhere.

To take the ministerial resignations first, I feel sure that they have added to the prestige of the Congress. The Working Committee would no doubt have done better to have accepted my proposal, only if it could have assimilated non-violence with all the implications suggested by me. But the members of the Working Committee were too conscious of their duty to accept my proposal mechanically and without heart belief. The Working Committee's resolution was, therefore, the only true course for the Working Committee to adopt. Having done so, resignations were the logical result.

WHY CABINETS RESIGNED.

It would have been unbecoming to have retained office for the doubtful advantage of guarding civil liberty. If they were ministers of autonomous States, they could never have been ignored as they were about the war. Having been ignored, they would have been given satisfaction, when the attention of the British Government was drawn by the Working Committee to the grievous omission and when they were told how they could repair the mischief and retain India's co-operation in the prosecution of the war. The least that the ministers could do, therefore, was to resign if only to show the hollowness of autonomy. To remain in office after the discovery of their impotence would have been to court ignominy. To retain office for the protection of civil liberty would have been to mistake the wood for the tree. And Shri Roy may feel quite sure that the weakened ministers would have been poor guardians of civil liberty. The Governors would have set aside their decisions and caught hold of those whom they would have chosen to imprison. The ministers had taken office principally to advance Independence. When they failed, they were bound to forgo every other advantage however great in itself. And they can never go back to their offices so long as the demand of the Congress remains unsatisfied.

C. D. NOT THE NEXT STEP.

Civil disobedience is by no means the next inevitable forward step. It depends upon a variety of circumstances some of which I have already mentioned. Inaction is often the most effective action in the strategy of war—more so when the war is non-violent.

Now for the crucial point. Non-violence is the central fact of the civil disobedience technique. It was in 1920 that the Congress hooked its politics deliberately to fundamental morals and vital social reform. It came to the conclusion that Swaraj could not be won without non-violence and certain definite social reform, viz. prohibition and removal of untouchability. It also put the charkha at the centre of its economic programme. Indeed it eschewed the then known political programme, i.e. the parliamentary. Hence the introduction of morals into Congress politics was not and is not irrelevant to the Congress fight for freedom. It is its core. There were a few grumblers then. But the vast majority welcomed the programme as the Congress had never done in the whole of its brilliant history. That programme justified itself by giving rise to a mass awakening on a phenomenal scale. By it the Congress gained an importance it had never before enjoyed. Shri Roy would not expect me at this stage to repeat here the argument that led to the enthusiastic acceptance of the programme. He should turn to the pages of "Young India" if he would know the pros and cons of the subject. The Congress became a mass democratic organisation from the time of acceptance of the programme, and it framed a democratic constitution which stands to this day without much material and fundamental alteration.

DOUBLE FUNCTION

The Congress has a double function. It is a democratic organisation in peace time. It becomes a non-violent army in war time. In its second capacity it has no voting power. Its will is expressed by its general whoever he may be. Every unit has to tender him willing obedience in thought, word and deed. Yes, even in thought, since the fight is non-violent.

Shri Roy and other Congressmen do not need to be told that I am not in the habit of losing co-workers. I go a long way with them in winning their affection and retaining it. But there does come a limit beyond which my compromise does not and cannot and should not go. No compromise is worth the name which endangers chances of success.

Segaon, 14-11-39.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, this morning at the inquest held on the body of a four-year-old boy residing at Matunga, who died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital yesterday afternoon, due to a fall from the second floor of Premji Laddha Building, while playing on the verandah

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A Page For Women

Women Will Never Usurp Man's Illustrious Place

(BY REGINE KURLANDER.)

I learned, just the other evening, via the air waves...that a new type of womanhood is about to replace the heavy-lidded, empty-pated glamour girl made popular by Hollywood. Instead, said the learned gentlemen (all artists and idealists, bless their hearts) there will be an intelligent, but beautiful successor, who will not only be as sensible as a man, but will work shoulder to shoulder on an equal footing with him.

Lest this idyllic statement frighten some males who will instantly envision women not only rubbing shoulders with them, but actually displacing them...calm yourselves, gentlemen, the danger is not imminent.

Because.....women for the most part are not like the alluring, brilliant Nipon d'Lenclos who early in life dispensed with feminine pettinesses stressing only those aspects of her sex which charm and intrigue. And there are few modern women of whom it can be said, as it was of her, "she created a place in the ranks of illustrious men while preserving all the grace of her sex."

WOMAN, milords, will never usurp the illustrious Man's place.

WHILE...her conversation is made up, for the most part, of petty ideas.

WHILE...her activities branch off into little ineffectual brooklets instead of being directed into one steady, determined stream.

WHILE...she stresses the inconsequential and disregards the essentials.

WHILE...she is rarely capable of a great, loyal and magnificent friendship with another woman.

WHILE...she coddles her small faults, but is without the capacity for superlative ones.

WHILE...her idea of superiority is to raise her eyebrows knowingly across the teacups or even across the supposedly sexless desk ...over the humiliation or discomfiture of another woman.

WHILE...she imagines she deserves great personal distinction because at one time or another she persuaded some male to propose to her.

WHILE...she is willing to trade on the success of her husband without making a special contribution of her own.

WHILE...she rarely has the courage to adventure...or, if she does, whines when the adventure turns sour.

WHILE...she concerns herself with minutia, but leaves all large projects in masculine hands.

WHILE...she loathes responsibility yet wants all the prestige that goes with it.

WHILE...men take arms when they wish to attack...but women flick vitriol at each other with a medicine dropper.

WHILE...she is small-time even in her conspiracies and revenges herself in pygmy ways as children do.

WHILE...she brags about her goodness, of times being without either the capacity or opportunity for wickedness.

WHILE...she is more concerned with being loved than loving.

WHILE...she sniffs at things she does not understand.

WHILE...she envies the good fortune of people she pretends to love.

WHILE...she makes mountains out of the molehills of men's indiscretions.

WHILE...she holds a man's impulses against him as though they were major criminal acts.

WHILE...she is so timid at heart that when a courageous, even if ruthless, character like Scarlett O'Hara appears (even if only fictional) the whole world sits up and applauds.

WHILE...Many of even her most generous acts stem from self-interest rather than from genuine nobility.

WHILE...she rarely has the capacity for the kind of teamwork men engage in throughout the world, every minute, every hour, every day and everywhere.

WHILE...she pretends to be more important than she is, thus being actually less important than she is.

WHILE...she brags about the morals she hasn't the courage to defy.

WHILE...she consistently lacks a sense of humour, forgetting that La Rochefoucauld said, "Gravity is an imposing carriage of the body designed to conceal the absence of mind."

WHILE...she praises mediocrity because she is jealous of those at the top.

WHILE...she allows her moods to dominate her rather than her brain.

And lest you gentle readers grow hot and demand to know whether men haven't some identical faults...please remember we are speaking here of women taking their places among "illustrious" men...not among weak sisters.

(CONCLUDED NEXT SUNDAY).

CHEESE IN STAPLE FOOD CLASS

It Belongs In The Main Course Of A Meal To Replace Meat Or Fish

Cheese has the honour of being the first manufactured food. Its discovery was probably accidental. When milk was carried in a skin bottle made from a goat's stomach, it came in contact with the rennin which remained, and separated into curds and whey. Since that time milk curd has been the basis of cheese manufacture.

Cheese retains most of the food value of milk and is, of course, a concentrated food. All European nations have innnumerable kinds of cheese of varying texture and flavour. In many of these countries cheese furnishes the largest amount of protein used daily.

Cheese should be considered a staple food rather than an accessory. The custom of putting bread and cheese together is excellent from a nutritional standpoint, as one supplements the other. We also are accustomed to serve many cooked cheese dishes on toast and for a very good reason. One cheese made of whole milk is about equal to another made in the same way. Cheese made from skimmed milk while it is lacking in fat, provides a larger percentage of protein. This essential requirement of the diet is provided in its best form by every type of cheese as well as by milk. While we may all enjoy a bit of cheese after dinner, because of the tang which its flavour provides, it actually belongs in the main course of a meal to replace meat or fish from time to time.

POACHED EGGS ON CHEESE TOAST

12 slices bread.
Butter.
1 cup cottage cheese.
2 tablespoons minced onion.
1 teaspoon paprika.
6 poached eggs.

Saute sliced bread in butter until light brown on both sides.

Spread with cottage cheese, mixed with onion and paprika. Have ready six poached eggs and arrange on 6 slices of toast. Pass the extra toast.

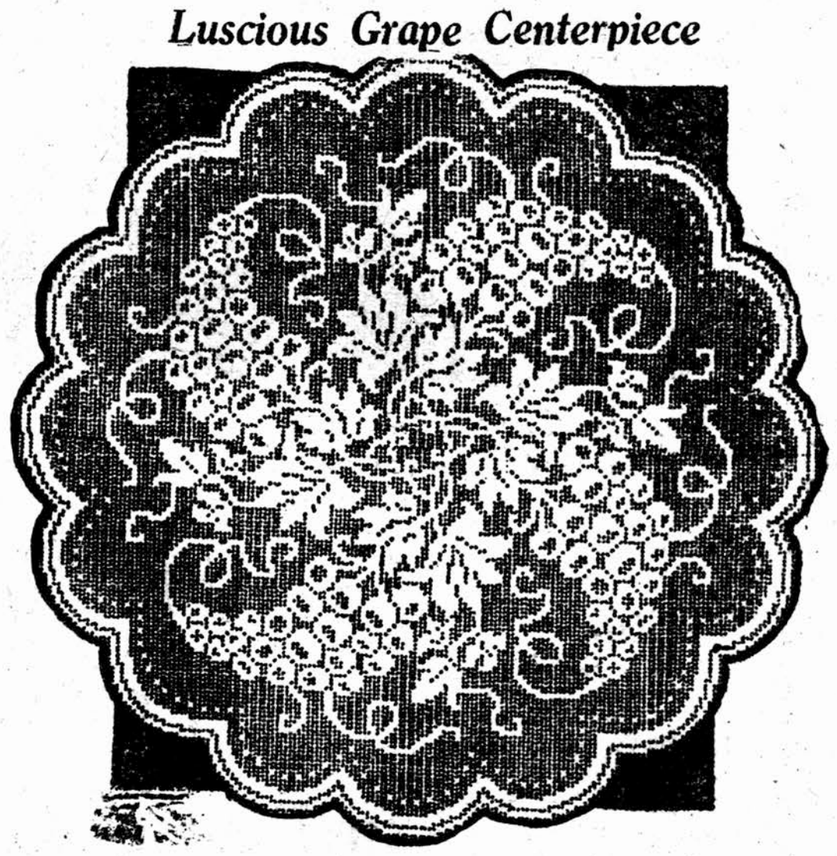
TOMATO RAREBIT

1 pound soft cheese.
Paprika, pepper.
½ teaspoon salt.
½ teaspoon mustard.
1½ to 2 cups tomato soup.

Cut the cheese in small pieces. add mixed seasoning and cook over a low fire until melted. Add enough tomato soup to thin the mixture so that it may be poured on slices of toast.

(COPYRIGHT)

Luscious Grape Centerpiece



The arrangement of the grapes will intrigue you. This centerpiece measures 30 inches in diameter, but can be made larger by using a heavier cotton.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

BOTH A WIFE AND A DOCTOR

QUESTION: I practise medicine under my maiden name because that is the name I had when I first began to practise. My husband is also a doctor. Shall I, in private life, use my title, Doctor, or do I become plain Mrs.

ANSWER: If you are known professionally as Dr. Mary Smith, it would be very confusing to call yourself Dr. Mary Jones. It seems to me that you will have to separate your professional and private life, and continue to be Dr. Mary Smith to your patients and to be Mrs. Henry Jones in private life. Or you might add Jones to your name, and call yourself Dr. Mary Smith Jones, and in this case, you may keep your doctor's title socially. Your double visiting card, for example, would be Dr. Henry and Dr. Mary Smith Jones.

ARE THEY ENGAGED

QUESTION: I received a card with two names on it—that of a man and a girl who have been going together for some time. I suppose this card is to announce their engagement, which has been rather expected by every one for some time. What response should I make to this,

ANSWER: This is of course an incorrect way to announce an engagement. Properly, he or she should have written you a note and told you the news, and you would then answer the note. Whether those who send a card such as you mention expect letters or cards or nothing has no answer further than the one your own impulse prompts.

A SALESMAN COMPLAINS.

QUESTION: I am an advertising salesman, and I make calls all day on businessmen. When I ask a receptionist to announce me to Mr. Jones, she'll ask me if I have an appointment. Of course that is all right, but half of these girls, if I say "No" will ask, "What do you want to see him about?"It seems to me that they shouldn't expect me to tell them my business. After all, it's up to the boss to decide whether he wants to see me or not, isn't it?

ANSWER: No, you are wrong. You couldn't be more wrong. A young woman who would let every one who says he has important business with Mr. Employer go through her gate, would very likely lose her job. A busy person can't be interrupted by every one who comes in. Some one must take the responsibility of deciding whom he must see, whom he might want to see, and whom he hasn't time to see!

She: "I can't imagine why you don't get on with your wife. She has £100,000 a year."

He: "That's the trouble. Rich things never did agree with me."

HOARSENESS
quickly cleared away
Get your voice back and soothe that dry, irritated throat with the real medication of Vicks VapoRub. Just suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Three Extra Entry Coupons of our Silhouette Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 19/11/'39.	
A	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 19/11/'39.	
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Address .....

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 19/11/'39.	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

A Proverb Poser

THESE warm evenings of early autumn are ideally suited to biking. Do not be too ambitious, however, or you will find yourself in the predicament of the people in the accompanying drawing at the left, who are miles from nowhere and completely exhausted. Better stay at home and see if you can form a proverb by selecting certain words from three of the balloons in the sketch.

Pity Makes Good

CAN you prove PITY to be GOOD in six steps?

Answer: PITY; pits; pins; hns; hns; food; GOOD.

First Cat. "Can't understand what's come over things, I was sitting here last night when a fellow came along shouting—"Put out those lights.'"

CAFES FOR CATTLE

When you go into a restaurant, you call for a menu and choose the food you like. Cattle have to take what is given them. This may soon be altered, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Belle Glade has experimented in an endeavour to find the food that cattle like best. They planted vast fields with strips of fourteen different kinds of grass, and turned cattle loose in them. Observes then noted the strips which the cattle favoured. They found that cattle preferred certain kinds of grass to others and above all liked pra grass, guinea grass and centipede grass. Least of all did they like canary grass, which is widely cultivated in some parts.

Allowing cattle to choose their own fodder is an excellent idea, for Nature tells them what is best and they get much fatter and bigger than when eating food that is unpalatable.

An inmate of an asylum had been given a hammer and nail. He placed the nail head first against the wall and started hammering. Seeing he was getting no results, he said to his companion:

"The bird who made this nail is crazy. He put the point on the wrong end."

"Oh, no!" replied the other. "You're the one that's crazy—this nail goes in the opposite wall."

CATARACT

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, Sure, World-wide reputed and tested Success Guaranteed. Price Rs 5 Postage As 10

Kamala Works (B.C.), Panchpota, Bengal.

Introducing the TUNGSRAM "KRYPTON"

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

The Republic of Panama has added its philatelic tribute to the many honours already accorded the Panama Canal on the occasion of its twenty-fifth birthday. The issues of the United States and Canal Zone have already been chronicled here and now we

Panama Honours Its Canal

(By Muriel Nissen)

turn our attention to this new issue which consisted of nine postage and eight air-mail items, all inscribed "XXV Anniversario de la Apetura del Canal de Panama" with the dates 1914 and 1939.

The series presents eleven portraits, comprising a veritable international gallery, five views of the canal and one allegorical design. Honoured on the set are men of France, America and Panama who were associated with the planning and construction of the great waterway.

The values in the postage set are described as follows:—

1/2 cent. yellow, Gatun Lake.

1 cent. green, Pedro Miguel Lock.

2 cents. carmine-rose, an angel raising the isthmus between North and South America.

5 cents. blue, Culebra Cut.

10 cents, violet, ferryboat on the canal.

12 cents. olive, air view of the Canal.

15 cents, ultramarine, portrait of William C. Gorgas, army surgeon whose work in eliminating yellow fever and malaria from the canal zone were as effective in accomplishing the canal's construction as any engineering feat.

20 cents, orange, portrait of Manuel Amador Guerrero, first president of Panama.

1 Balboa, brown, portrait of President Woodrow Wilson during whose administration the Panama Canal was opened.

The air-mail section of the issue consists of the following denominations.

1 cent. rose-red, likeness of Belisario Porras, president of Panama when the canal was completed.

2 cents. green, portrait of President William Howard Taft, who as Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt supervised many details of the great work, including the appointment of George W. Goethals.

5 cents. blue-grey, picture of Pedro J. Sosa, engineer of Panama who worked with the French company organised in 1879 to build the canal. This company failed.

10 cents. dull purple, portrait of Lieutenant Lucien Bonaparte Wise, French engineer who had charge of the first survey for a waterway across the isthmus.

15 cents. ultramarine, Amando Reclus, another French engineer identified with the earlier project.

20 cents. rose, General George W. Goethals—most famous of all men associated with the Panama Canal.

50 cents. olive-brown, Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose work with the French company is not so well-known as his successful labours to build the Suez Canal in 1859-1869.

1 Balboa, grey, President Theodore Roosevelt—under whose administration the canal project was undertaken by the United States Government.

French Revolution Issue

The 150th Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille has been extensively honoured throughout the French colonies with stamps issued by each of the twenty-four colonial possesslins. Each set consists of five values, making a total output of 120 stamps.

A presentation of the storming of the Bastille provides the design for all values, and the inscriptions are "150e Anniversaire de la Revolution Francaise" and "Liberte, Eglaite Fraternite. In the left panel of each stamp is written "Egalite des Pueples et des Races" (Equality for all people and races). The right panel bears the wording "Pour la Defense des Colonies". (For defence of the colonies).

The surtax from the sale of the stamps, which are semi-postals, is to become part of the colonial defence fund.

Values and colours are: 45 centimes plus 25c. brown; 70c. plus 30c. green; 90c. plus 35c. orange; 1Fr. 25 plus 1Fr. rose red; 2Fr. 25 plus 2Fr. dark blue; for the sets issued by Cameroons, Dahomey, French Equatorial Africa, French Guiana, French Guinea, French Oceanica, French Soudan, Guadeloupe, Inini, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauretania, New Caledonia, Niger Territory, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Somali Coast, Togo, and "Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Indo-China and Kouang Tcheou Wan issue the following values: 6 cents plus 2c.; 7c. plus 3c.; 9c. plus 4c.; 13c. plus 10c., and 23c. plus 20c

Algeria Commemorates Fair

The New York World's Fair has been honoured on a five-value set issued by Algeria. The uniform design pictures a ship of the American Export Line at a dock. Natives on the pier are shown handling the many types of barrels and boxes which make up the ship's cargo. Values and colours are: 20 centimes, bright green; 40c. red violet; 90c., brown; 1Fr. 25, pink and 2Fr. 25, ultramarine.

Russian Set

The U.S.S.R. has again issued a stamp in honour of a man of letters, the recipient of the philatelic tribute on this occasion being T. Schevshenko, famous poet and patriot of the Ukraine. Each stamp bears the dates 1814-1939 and three different portraits of the poet are presented in the series. The 15 kopecs, dark brown, pictures him as a youth; the 30k., red and black, presents the poet as a bearded man; and on the 60k., green and black, a statue erected to his memory is shown.

Battle Commemorated

A two-value set has been issued by Yugoslavia to recall the Battle of Kosovo fought four and a half centuries ago. The dates "1389-1939" appear on each stamp. The 1 dinar plus 1d., blue-green, bears a full length portrait of a king in all his regal raiment while the 1.50d. plus 1.50d., lilac brown, depicts an armoured knight.

Girl Scouts' Issue

The Girl Scout Jamboree held in Godollo, Hungary, during July and August is commemorated on a four-value set bearing designs symbolic of the international movement. Each stamp is inscribed "1. Pax Ting" designating the First Girl Scout Congress and carries the emblem of the organization—a three-leaf clover. The 2 fillers, brown, pictures a girl's hand with three fingers upraised in pledge. On the 6f. green, is presented the emblems of Hungarian Scouts—a lily against Hungary's coat-of-arms. The 10f. pictures two girls, one wearing a scout hat and the other adorned with a Magyar head covering. "Peace" is the motif of the 20f., violet-red, which pictures a dove and olive branch against the flags of Hungary and the Girl Scouts.

Stamp Teasers

1. President Castro is honoured on what postage papers?
2. A statue of St. Benedict appears on what stamp?
3. Where is New Plymouth Harbour and what stamp carries a view of it?
4. Hydrangea leaves are part of the design on what adhesive?
5. A woman holding a census blank is pictured on what stamp.

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A conch shell appears on a stamp issued in 1888 by the state of Travancore in India.
2. In 1922 Monaco issued a stamp picturing an Oceanographic Museum.
3. Tholey Abbey is in Saar, and is presented on a stamp of that district issued in 1927.
4. Spoonbills provide the design from a 1928 stamp of French Morocco.
5. Peru, in 1936 issued a stamp picturing an excellent aerial view of one of its extensive forests.

(Copyright.)

Hard and Easy CRYPTIC MESSAGES

"DEEPEST Hell's Abode" was the secret password used by a notorious pirate crew of the Spanish Main whose flag bore the skull and cross-bones and these cryptic letters:

W V V K V
H G S
V O O
H Z Y L W V

The pirates, many of whom had received their share of learning and had set forth from home on desperate adventure to seek their fortune, kept their accumulated treasure closely guarded in a cave from which no intruder could ever hope to emerge alive.

Over the mouth of the cave were the following cryptic letters:

Z Y Z M W L M B V Z O O S L
K V D S L V M G V I S V I V

This was a warning to would-be intruders. Woe betide the unfortunate adventurer who entered the cave without knowing how to translate the cryptic sign by using the pirates' password and cryptic flag as a key.

One intruder, smarter than the average, entered the cave while the guard slept. He got away with a lot of gold and he also lingered long enough to print the following inscription inside the doorway:

LET DEAD BE HOPELESS

That, it should be explained, is just a simple little anagram; merely a re-arrangement of the 17 letters in the pirates' secret password, but it gives a valuable clue to the mysterious inscription printed over the mouth of the cave. Be sure to decipher the inscription yourself before looking at the answer.

The XLNt FX of a 1000I50500 and X500er 1005i50ET R 1?ab50.

This represents wise advice found in a memory book of the last century. Can you decipher it?

(For Solution See Page 31)

WONDER CURE

MALARIA

and allied ailments such as:— influenza, colds, sore-throat, other fevers, infections and epidemics including cholera.

It is a powerful germicide, diaphoretic, allays pains and does not only give immediate relief but effects a permanent cure. It is admirable as a preventive also. Price Rs. 2/8. 1/4. Sample Anp. 8.
Send for a Sample costing Anp. 3 only or get it from a nearest good dealer.

AMRITDHARA

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.
AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS, AMRITDHARA ROAD,
AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE LAHORE.

Agents:—
CHIMANLALL [illegible] SHAH,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

"There, sister, you will see what you have been searching for."

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

The All-India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Whenever we meet some of our friends and have nothing to speak about in particular, we often find it easy and convenient to talk ill of others. So and so, we begin to say, has such and such bad habits; so and so has these and those bad manners; and so on.....

Do we at such times ever try to peep within ourselves instead prying into others' affairs? Practically, never. At such times, we almost forget all our bad qualities, and sit to judge others —that too in our own light.....

It is indeed a pity that we cannot find good in others, and stare at their weakenesses, follies, or whatever worse there is, with rather wide open eyes. On the other hand, we also close eyes to our own and our friends' faults and drawbacks.....

Once, some time, when you are sitting all alone, in your quieter moments, just begin to search your own mind. Perhaps you will be surprised to find that there are so many bad things in you that you should feel ashamed of yourself.

Again, at another time, think of the so many good things that other persons have. Shadow them not with your own prejudices and pro-conceptions. You will be glad to find that you have plenty to learn from every individual, whom you have met or never met before.

Instead of talking ill of others, therefore, whenever we meet our friends, let us be frank to expose each other to ourselves, and find out where we are to be blamed. Thus step by step, we could help one another tremendously to be good and to do good!

* * * *

Blessings Of Life

A kindly deed
Is a little seed
That groweth all unseen;
And lo, when none
Do look thereon,
Anew it springeth green.
A friendly look,
Is a better book,
For precept than you'll find
'Mong the sages wise
Or the libraries
With the priceless wealth of mind.
The little dole
Of a humble soul,
In all sincereness given,
Is like the wings
Of the lark that springs
Singing clear to the gate of heaven.

Will Ahmedabad Reply?

Dear Dada.

It is after a long time that I write these lines to you. That, however, does not mean stagnation of my interest in the activities of our Association.

I am a regular reader of "Children's Own Corner" in the "Bombay Chronicle." When I read the reports, I feel as if I were in the company of my brothers and sisters.

I would like to know how many brothers and sisters have joined this association at Ahmedabad? I always feel that an important city like Ahmedabad should try to do something in this direction.

There are many associations here; and I would like to know if my brothers and sisters from Ahmedabad intend to create a sort of fellowship and friendship among themselves? I am very eager to hear something in this connection.

Will you please arrange to send me the November issue of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper" at your earliest convinience? I am sending three annas stamps for it.

Yours Sincerely,
Gunvant V. Shah,
Ahmedabad.

* * * *

I Love Rama

(By Amolak Singh Naag)

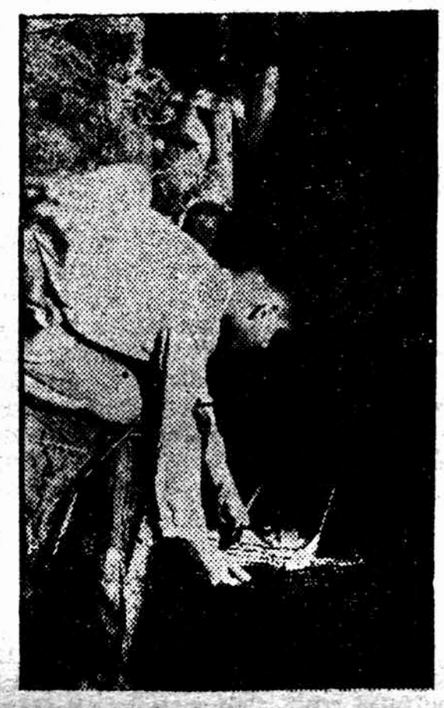
I love Rama. I love him not because he was a great hero who defeated and killed Ravana, not because he is worshipped as a deity by the Hindus; and not because he was a benevolent ruler, a kind brother and a loving husband: I love him simply for his prompt obedience to his father's order, for the great regard he had for his father's words.

Why should his father go back on his word merely for his sake? —he argued. "Let mother Kaikeyee", said Ram, 'have her two promises duly fulfilled. The alluring charms of the palace attract me not. Dearest father, think not of me. Remember your word and fail not to keep it." This is what becomes a promising lad and this is why I love him, adore him, revere him, and do honour to his name.

That immortal name that ever rings in my ears because of the great lesson it has handed down, to posterity. Really he is a noble example for us all to follow. No spiritual teacher before or after him has set such an example of obedience for men to follow and as such he stands unparalleled in the annals of the world.

To undergo untold hardships of a forest life, to walk barefoot and half nude in the garb of a beggar in the scorching heat of the summer sun, and to expose so tender a body to the cold, biting air of a winter night, is really a noble sacrifice. It is this sacrifice that exalts this great personality to those glorious heights where it becomes merged in the One.

Rama and selflessness—both are identical. Let us too strive to follow in his footsteps and endeavour to attain those glorious heights where the 'music of the spheres' rings in our ears.



"LAUNCHING THE CRUISER"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

PLAYING WITH HER PET.
(Photo by R. M. Mistry.)

The Longest And The Deepest

By M. Raja R. M. Roy

In a class room, the teacher asked a student the following questions in fun. The boy being an intelligent one, answered jokingly, too.

Teacher: "What is the longest word in the English language?"

Student: "SMILES".

Teacher: "How, my dear boy?"

Student: "Yes, sir, there is MILE between one S and the other S.

Teacher: "Alright, can you tell the deepest word?"

Student: "Oh yes, 'SWELLS'!"

Teacher (laughed and said): "Very good! Take the first place."

"SMART DRIVING"
(Photo by Mohd. Ramzan.)

Era. Vishin, a Karachi member of the Balkan-ji-Bari, who won the first Dance prize in the Rabindanath Tagore Club annual competitions, seen here with his sister (right) and Miss Naniki Shahani (left), his tutoress.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Scouting a silver lining—through the Crisis—vindicate democracy and held nationalism.

No country which is compelled to struggle consistently for its freedom and emancipation can hope to find a sufficiently long spell of peace and goodwill to be allowed to develop its national institutions on lines suited to its best advantage. Almost from the beginning of the present century India has not got the proper opportunity to give a distinct trend to its national renaissance. In fairness it must be also stated that British Rule, in spite of its obvious failings due to its imperialistic interests, has not completely barred all doors to national achievement and progress as would have been the case of other more inhuman Imperialisms. Besides, the period of unrest which has been the lot of India during the last thirty years has known far worse times in other parts of the world almost from the beginning of the last world war. Now the world is once again plunged into darkness the kind of which it has not perhaps been known for many many centuries and forces of unbridled hatred and destruction are let loose to cast shame upon all mankind. The worst effects of this spell of warfare is upon the younger generation which has never been given the opportunity to realise an environment of ordered peace, affection and progress. While scouts in India have before them a most gloomy future of conflict and struggle, we most sincerely sympathise with the Scouts and youths of Europe who have been plunged into times the psychological consequences of which we shudder to imagine, whatever be the end of the war and whenever it may come. To the Scouts of Europe we can send only one message, that we in hope most eagerly pray for the establishment of a new order in the world which will put an end for ever to the designs of politicians all over the world who only plan for the selfish interests of the few with aspiring and honest youth as their first victims. Out of all this chaos we pray for the triumph of genuine Democracy, freedom and ordered progress for all nations, for all peoples and for all times and we are sure such will be the prayer of all true Scouts in uniform wherever they may be.

A Plea For Scouting

In spite of all the differences we have with the International Scout and Guide Movements and with the B. P. Movement in India I have not the slightest hesitation to say that the Scout Movement run along its true ideals, alone has the seed of a Movement which caters to the best needs of the younger generation. The Scout uniform is not unknown in Soviet Russia though its politics may be far removed from the politics of its originator. This is a complement to the Scout Movement which is thoroughly merited because Scouting builds the body, mind and emotions of the young, makes them efficient and skilled citizens and above all builds their character in such a manner that they eventually belong to the greater humanity without losing their local and national genius. Let us hope that whatever happens in the world and India in the near future none will do anything to damage the ideals and progress of the Movement which claims to have the larger number of Indian boys and girls under its banner, be they members of the B. P. Movement or the H. S. A.

The Hindusthan Scout Association

The Hindusthan Scout Association is the fruit of twenty years of the struggle of all true Scouts in India to nationalise the Movement, free it from the ups and downs of political struggles and communal conflicts, and make its appeal felt by any boy and girl in India who desires to serve the motherland in no spirit of discased and narrow patriotism. Whatever happens the Movement will stand unshaken and strong, its sacred foundation safe in the hand of every patriotic Indian boy and girl, his parent and teacher, wearing the scout uniform or not. None will betray nationalism except the selfish and the weak, and none will challenge nationalism except with shady motive and dishonourable design. With faith in its aims and its appeal to patriotic youth, the scout master, and the principals of all national institutions and parents who wish well to all those who serve India, the Hindusthan Scout Association promises to serve the cause of Nationalism, true Democracy and Education throughout the crisis and the dark days through which India and the world will pass.

The Hindusthan Scout Association is a non-political organisation to which belong members of all parties and all communities, and in Scout Uniform belong to it boys and girls who are yet too young to belong to any conflicting political and rival groups. To this principle of non-partisanship in active politics we lived for two years causing some displeasure at times even to the Congress Governments. In future nothing will deter us in this resolve for we are only meant to serve the country through Scouting. We must especially blind ourselves to petty conflicts in the face of common human misery. We are pledged to serve and we shall serve cheerfully all who suffer, whatever be the colour of the skin or the nationality, but we shall serve under our own free leadership and our own non-political, non-denominational banner. Let the Government and the people help us to serve and thereby serve International Scout ideals provided these are not inconsistent with national idealism and demands.

A Plea For Unity

The whole of India to-day is plunged in the spirit of unity and we have yearned for unity in the past and the invitation for the Scout Round Table Conference went from us. The hand of friendship was spurned under the guidance of those who had no love for India and who served different ends. The Secret Circular did not so much pain us as a blow to the Scouts Honour, as it pained more a vast number of honest members of the B. P. Movement who desired unity and peaceful evolution of the Scout Movement. In spite of this unity can come if

Imperialism is removed for good from the Scout Movement.

The Movement is handed over to national democratic leadership.

The principle of national and democratic leadership is applied both to the Indian boy and the girl.

If India to-day becomes a self governing Dominion of its own free will and this substance of independence is accepted by leaders in India the question of the Pledge will not arise, but if the leaders of the B. P. Movement wish that Scout Unity should wait till then, we have no objection.

If Unity Waits, Scouting Will Die

Those who obstruct Scout Unity at the present day should realise that continued obstruction to national aspirations by men who do not represent vast majorities only endanger the very idea of the Movement. This has been so in all the European countries who severed their relations with the B. P. Movement in favour of an all-embracing National Youth Movement. That a country like Rumania should have taken this path clearly shows that the fulfilment of national patriotism is held above the ideals of the International Scout Brotherhood. It will be unfortunate if India is compelled by an unwise B. P. leadership to follow the same course. No temporary and opportunistic advantage should tempt those in authority in Provincial Governments to damage the good cause of Scouting, for nemesis is sure to overtake them if they go against a policy accepted by the accredited elected leaders of the people.

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(73)

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

The Cryptogram on the Fence Rail

How Much of It Can You Read?

THE Elenbee bus stopped with a jolt. Elenbee scrambled out and across the road followed by the back-seat driver.

"What's the idea?" demanded Mrs. Elenbee, "Don't tell me you nearly wrecked the car just to look at that jumble of letters scrawled on the fence.

"Woman," barked Mr. Elenbee, "if you were not so ignorant, you would recognize this line of letters as a cryptogram. It was probably written by some gangsters who want to warn their pals. Well, they won't get away with it. No cipher that was ever written could stump Hawkeye Elenbee. Tomorrow you will be reading in the papers how a plain citizen solved the mystery that had baffled the police for months."

"Bosh!" The boss of the Elenbee house climbed behind the steering wheel and called back to her husband. "When you figure out that secret writing, Sherlock Holmes, you can figure out a way to get home. I'm taking the car."

At that, Mr. Elenbee need not be angry, for, when he decodes this cryptogram, he will find that it contains some refreshing news. Can you solve it?

An Ann Anagram

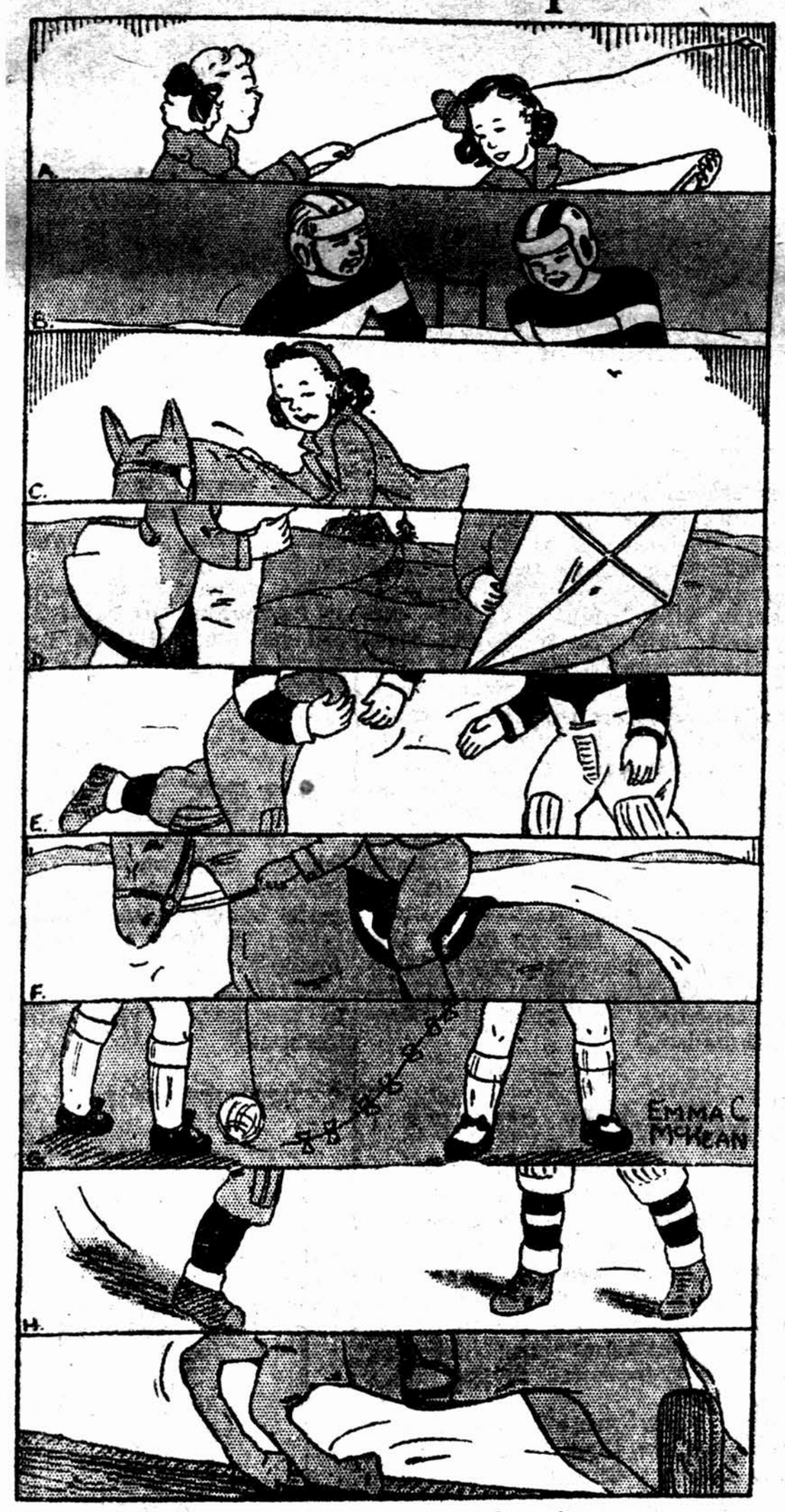
ANN had left the house early, lamenting that the weather would spoil her planned tea-party. Returning home, she found the following note from her mother:

"ANN, EVEN IF IN LATE, SERVE TEA."

Can you find the anagram of this sentence, which is also a well-known proverb Ann should have remembered before losing heart?

Answer: "RAIN AT SEVEN, FINE AT ELEVEN."

A 3-in-One Fold-Up Puzzle



THIS folding puzzle contains three complete pictures of Autumn sports.

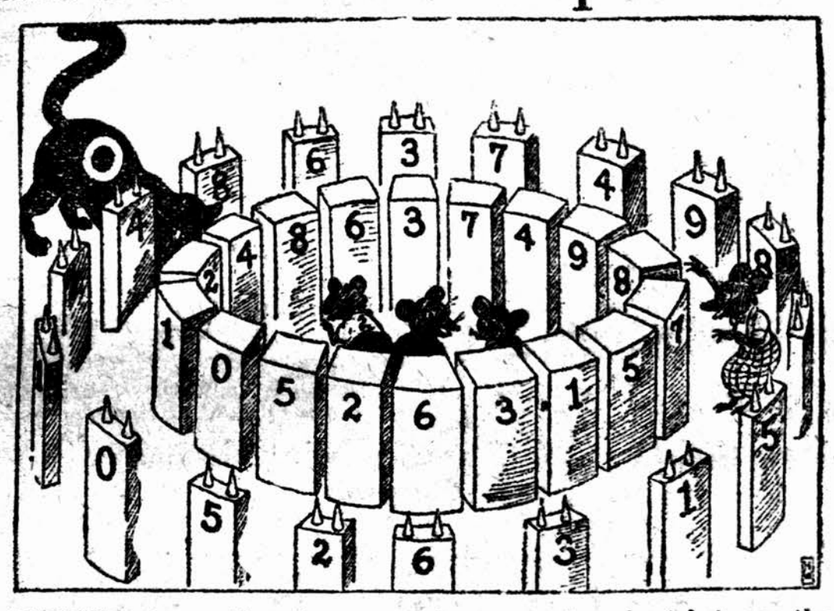
Cut around the outside line of the entire drawing, then see how quickly you can correctly fold on the various lines to see the pictures completed.

To see the first Autumn sport picture, fold line-A to meet line-C, and fold line-D to meet line-F.

To see the second autumn sport picture, fold line-B to meet line-D, and fold line-E to meet line-G.

To see the third sport picture, fold line-C to meet line-E, and fold line-F to meet line-H.

How Can the Mice Trap the Cat?



PUZZLE fans with a keen appreciation for mathematical problems will find this perplexing problem to their liking. Some mice were constantly annoyed by the raids of a vicious old cat. To protect themselves, they built a stockade about their hole. The old medicine man of the mouse tribe was a firm believer in numerology and he said that if the posts were painted with digits, forming a certain number, no cat could cross them.

The number he suggested was terrifying enough, consisting as it did of 18 digits: but the cat easily jumped over the stockade. Therefore the mice set up another set of defense bulwarks. The posts in this second stockade contained the same digits as the first, and the magic of the numbers was enhanced by sharp spikes. The cat could not hurdle those spikes and when he tried to squeeze between the posts, he wedged himself in. On seeing this, the rodents took turns running about between the two enclosures to tease their frustrated enemy. One daring fellow even painted a zero on the helpless feline to show how much the cat amounted to in the opinion of the cheese munchers.

All these goings-on produced a strange mathematical phenomenon. Eight mice took part in this cat-baiting sport. Each of them bore one of the digits from 2 to 9. Every time the cat lunged at a mouse he became stuck between two of the outside posts, thereby adding the cipher to the digits of the outer ring. The number formed by this action in each case was the product of the number in the inner circle multiplied by the digit on the mouse who was doing the toreador act. Can you tell what was the mysterious number formed by the inner posts? You can plainly see all the digits in their correct order, but the question is, where does the number begin and where does it end?

(For Solutions See Page 31)

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

SOVIET RUSSIA SPREADS ITS WINGS OVER WESTERN UKRAINE

Soviet Red Army tank entering a town in West Ukraine.

Red Army Cavalry and Tanks passing through a town in the West Ukraine.

Inhabitants of the town of Dubovichi, West Belo-Russia, gathered about a Red Army man and asking questions about life in the Soviet Union.

If Hitlerism Is To Be Ended

More Positive Definition Of War Aims Necessary

In a manifesto on war aims, issued yesterday, the Union of Democratic Control urges that "we need a more positive aim in this war than the negative one of overthrowing "Hitlerism." We must preserve and extend our democracy at home. We must demand that emergency services should be democratically organised, and we must insist that censorship shall be confined to military matters and that the right to speak and write freely shall be fully maintained. We must see to it that the war shall not be used to promote private gain and that the reorganisation of the country in war brings social equality instead of profiteering."

The manifesto then refers to the past record of the Government, which now tells us that it intends to destroy Hitlerism, and says that the formulation of war aims cannot be left to such a Government. "It is the responsibility of the British people to think and to work hard for a peace which gives a chance of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of Europe, including the German people, with whom we have no quarrel. Some of the worst evils of the peace settlement came from the secret agreements which were made long before the peace. There must be no more secret treaties.

"We shall not get a peaceful Europe on the basis of dividing up the Continent among a host of nominally independent national States. Our first objects must be the freedom of the Czechs, the Poles, and other peoples under Hitler's yoke. But we must also work for a European organisation on a federated system based on an economic and political internationalism."

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This quiz game has such a hold on her the boy-friend hesitates upon approaching her.

HITLER IN SHAW'S "GENEVA"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON. Nov. 23.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has asked the Lord Chamberlain if Hitler, with his uniform, jack boots, moustache and forelock, may be represented in the play, "Geneva."

Mr. Shaw wrote "Geneva" last year. Since then he has altered the last act three times to keep the play up to date. Now he is rewriting it a fourth time. In the new version Hitler will have just invaded Poland.

Until now, the Fuehrer has been called Battler in the play. Mr. Shaw had him dressed up in a blond wig, plumes and a silver helmet, like Lohengrin of the German opera.

If the Lord Chamberlain agrees to the request it will be the first time Hitler has ever been represented, with permission, on the English stage.

The "Geneva" company, halted on its tour by the outbreak of war, will not go out again until Mr. Shaw has finished his latest revision.

"The men of to-day are no good," the stout man declared.

"Can you name one man in the last ten years who was braver than Horatius, wiser than Solomon, more honest than George Washington, or more handsome than Apollo?"

"Yes," said the meek little man in the corner. "My wife's first husband."

The gal with a home map seldom makes a wrong turn.

Kronborg:

(Continued From Page 1)

bread, soft bread. The varieties are infinite and indescribable. Yes, it needs to be a child to look on that generous plate and enjoy the pile and gorge it with thick layers of butter with no signs for your waist-line. There is no time of the day when you don't get some meal in a restaurant. The breakfast is available all morning until noon. Then comes the Midag, the mid-day meal, which can be had all afternoon until six when you get the dinner up to nine It is no wonder that Denmark is the despair of tea-drinking Britisher.

He is mentally and physically harassed at the thought that he has to live in a world that does not set apart an hour for that most delicious of life's pleasures—the afternoon tea. He is equally perturbed by this six o'clock dinner. I remember the first time a friend phoned me an invitation and said he would call for me with his car a little after five. I gasped "Shall we make it six", the puzzled voice came over the wires. Rather shaken I agreed only to find I had kept the whole family waiting, for the dinner hour is strictly six—earlier may be, but rarely later. The restaurants are as homely as the people and as hospitable. The meal is all spread out on a big table. You just go up to it with your plate and fill it as many times as you like and as much as you like. If you have the rare capacity you can swallow two meals at a go and save the money on the other. That is how Scandinavia believes in eating, not dainty snatches coming at indefinite intervals. Nor do they eat at short intervals as the Britishers do, who must keep nibbling at their food every couple of hours or so.

Deserves Better Fate

The poor are always with us like all our sins, and Denmark has its burden but nothing like what we see in England or the other countries of Europe. Its unemployment is a gaping wound in its side, and its housing problem is far from solved. But nowhere are the slums of the East End of London to be found. Denmark really deserves a better fate than what she has, for her efforts have been mainly in the right direction. But in a crazy world system she can't escape her share. There is the same harrowing scenes of unemployment doles, the kitchens for the unemployed, the old old tale! There is a definite effort to fight against drink. The coffee-waggons, mainly run by women, to tempt the despairing deteriorating men by a hot cup of coffee with a little sandwich to round off the meal. But nowhere one does see beggary in the form of street-singers, organ-grinders, pavement artists, faded flower-sellers and the hundred and one pathetic sights so common to cities like London.

Denmark loves dancing. All Denmark dances in its restaurants, eating houses, cafes. One would hardly expect it, for they are rather a slow easy-going people. Perhaps it is this very characteristic which inspires them to dance. Often in international competitions they carry off the best prizes. Perhaps next to dancing they love gymnastics. The children learn it with their very first movements. The children's creches and kindergarten schools are provided with the apparatus to lure the children into these feats.

Danish Dairies

The Danish dairies like their breweries are world famous. It is a real delight to see a Danish diary at work. Everything is mechanised, except the actual swallowing of the milk. On an average each dairy owns 50 to 60 lorries for carrying the milk from the farms to the dairy as well as for milk distribution. Each has its laboratory where the milk is tested each day before it is sent out. But the cleansing process starts earlier for the childrens' and patients' milk for which special farms are set apart where cows are fed on special diet very carefully prescribed by experts and where the milking machines, or if done by people, their hands are sterilised before the milk is drawn. Pasturising is now out of date; it has been replaced by 'statsnising' so that the vitamins may not be lost in the process of boiling. The bottles are cleaned and filled by machines, 2 to 3 thousand an hour. The testing of eggs, their numbering and even packing is done by machines. The eggs are put under very powerful lights and you see the yolk clearly through the shell. The human eye now penetrates through everything, what of a mere egg-shell. Then they are rattled through huge machinery and sorted out, each according to its size and slipped into the packing cases. The extra eggs are preserved in lime water for Winter when egg production is low.

Bertel Thorvaldsen: The Sculptor

One of the most striking contributions of Denmark to modern applied science is the Diesel Engine which is revolutionising modern transport. It was the first country to fit it up for the boat. Everybody knows its significance now, how it reduces the running expenses to a reasonable figure. But the cost of building the engine is still prohibitive. Denmark is now working at cheapening it. It is bound to succeed. Then the means of transport will become infinitely cheaper, and the car will no more be the luxury of the few, but as it should be, the easy means of transport for all.

Denmark's contribution to art has been no less. Its industrial arts are better known in its silver work and its porcelain. But the artist who has left his firm impress and has given his country an enviable place in the comity of international art is Bertel Thorvaldsen, the sculptor. He was the son of a woodcarver who worked in the ship-building yard. His versatility and genius have been recognised by all and his works today find an honoured place in the museums of all the capitals: his statue of Pope Pius VII at St. Peter's in Rome, of Copernicus in Prague, of Gutenberg in Mayence, of Schiller in Stuttgart, of Poniatowski and Potocki in Warsaw, of Maxmillian in Munich and a host of others too numerous to mention. His tomb is by his own request placed in the open courtyard of his museum in Copenhagen, and there his remains now repose under a shroud of evergreens amidst those gods, demigods, heroes and artists whom he created out of his rare genius. The most touching is his own image carved with great strength and feeling in which his arm is being upheld by the statue of Hope.

But None So Dear

Copenhagen can boast of many beautiful castles ranging from the exquisite Dutch renaissance at Rosenborg and Fredericksborg to the magnificient Rococo Palace of the Prince, now housing the National Museum. But the one so dear to every heart setting ablaze our romance and love of tragedy, is Kronborg which Shakespeare has immortalised in his inimitable Hamlet. Cruel sceptics will tell you that Hamlet, the real Prince of Denmark, never lived there but in some obscure place in Jutland. But we shall not heed them. If sceptics had had the run of this world they would strip it of all romance. After all, life without its many lovely illusions would be unendurable. So we wend our way to Kronborg, a lovely rugged pile with its inevitable copper-green spires. If you ever have the good fortune to cross over from Sweden to Elsinore through the Sound, the view of Kronborg is something unforgettable. It is a lovely dream, a dream which has such a lasting quality as though nothing could ever disturb or mar it. And there you see the bastian where the unfortunate Prince is said to have conversed with the ghost of his father. I saw Hamlet enacted there in Kronborg, and we really saw something more than a play. We lived through a hundred human emotions, in that unique memorable setting!

LIBERTY ABROAD—AND DICTATORSHIP AT HOME?

(Continued From Page 2)

spirit in the Commonwealth of Australia, the Labour Party remains in opposition, though it shares the eagerness of the Ministry to end Hitlerism.

For successful criticism we need frequent meetings of Parliament, and the Commons must decline to be relegated to a back place. They may remind the Prime Minister that he was compelled to recall them almost on the day when the Oppositions had suggested that they should meet, and had been refused.

They may add with complete truth that the country as a whole takes comfort and courage from the session of Parliament, knowing that it will be better informed and that there will be less scope for diplomatic errors, and, above all, that any unjust infringement of our liberties will be called in question.

We do not expect of the Commons control over the strategy of the war

Yet there are certain essential duties which it alone can accomplish. It must secure that there shall be no repetition of the scandalous disparity between the emoluments of those at the front and of the sheltered workers of every degree; that the orgy of profiteering we suffered from in 1914-19 shall not be repeated; and that the financial resources of the country shall be wisely spent for the national good, not for the enrichment of privileged individuals.

It must also control the exercise of the utterly unfettered legislative power conferred on the executive by the Emergency Powers (Defence), the National Defence (Armed Forces), and many other Acts just passed Urgency has dictated the rule that Orders in Council made thereunder shall not be submitted for prior approval to the Commons, but it has the power to annul within a brief period after enactment.

More important still is scrutiny of the orders and regulations, power to make which is granted to many authorities by these Orders in Council. Over the former the House has no direct control whatever, but so long as it meets it has the weapon of inquiry and can in various ways criticise.

Personal Liberties

To the Commons also we must trust to secure the wise administration by the police and by the inferior courts of war-time regulations. It is just that those who deliberately contravene rules, even if 'prima facie' unwise should be punished, but in too many cases persons guilty of no more than inadvertence in carrying out black-out regulations have been treated as if they were guilty of moral wrong-doing.

Those so treated are apt to ask themselves whether it is worth while to wage a war for liberty at the cost of injustice, and in a struggle of the type which the Ministry has brought upon the people, success is hopeless without whole-hearted co-operation.

Above all things, the Commons must be vigilant to secure justice for Labour, and to prevent the unfairness which so marred our record in the Great War and laid the foundation of deep industrial unrest.

The railway carriage was crowded as the young man opened the door and asked in a sarcastic voice: "Is this Noah's Ark full?"

"Yes," was the reply from a grumpy man who sat in the corner. "We're all here except the ass. Come in."

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cryptic Messages: The pirates used a letter code in which the letters of the alphabet were reversed, z for a, y for b and so on. This accounted for the cryptic letters on their uag. The warning sign over the mouth of the cave is deciphered thus: "Abandon ye all hope who enter here." The robber who stole who stole the gold while the guard slept turned "Deepest Hell's Abode" into "Let dead be hopeless" by anagram, thus affording a clue to the sign over the mouth of the cave. The memory book sign is deciphered thus: "The excellent effects of a mild and tender civility are unquestionable."

Proverb Piser: The proverb is: A miss is as good as a mile.

Cat and Mice: The mysterious number is 526, 315, 789, 473, 684, 210. Multiply this number by any of the nine digits and in each case the product will be found formed by the digits in the outer circle, if only an 0 is added.

Fence Rail Cryptogram: "Drive down this road one hundred feet to a delicious feast of hot dogs and soda pop at Rudolph's roadside stand."

When the mentally sketchy girlfriend told her summer tutor she didn't think she should get zero on her exam, he said he didn't think she should either, but there was no mark lower.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

TWO revellers were driving along the highway when a policeman stopped them. "Look here", he demanded, "what's the idea of driving backwards?"

"Backwards?"

"Yes," barked the policeman, "backwards."

They looked at each other.

"I say," mused the second one. "No wonder it's taking us so long to get home"

✦ ✦ ✦

THE tourist was inspecting the ancient-looking hostel.

"Charming old place," he mentioned to his companion, as a regular boarder

"Yes,'" mumbled the other, steering his head past an old oak beam just in time to save a nasty bruise.

"They say it's haunted," went on the tourist, enthusiastically.

"Yes, it used to be," replied the regular boarder, "but the management raised the prices so high that the ghost left."

✦ ✦ ✦

"HOW did the Smith wedding go off?"

"Fine, until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What had happened then?"

"She replied: 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, replied, 'I do.'"

✦ ✦ ✦

WHEN the mother returned home she was horrified to find her two sons fighting in the kitchen, while her husband paid not the slightest attention to them.

"Why didn't you stop them?" she demanded.

"Well, I've had a row with my boss, and you've been out at the sales, so why can't they have a shot at it, too?"

✦ ✦ ✦

THE thin woman and the fat woman, were cleaning the office together.

"What's this I 'ear," said the fat woman, "about Mrs. Smith getting all 'er expenses paid to the summer school?"

"She's going as a delegate from the guild, that's why," answered the thin woman.

The fat woman threw down her mop with a bang.

"Delegate!" she said. "Delegate! She's not 'arf as delegate as me!"

✦ ✦ ✦

"YOU have lived a life of crime," said the magistrate. "When did you last do any honest work?"

"Six years ago, sir," replied Bill Pincher.

"Work will be provided," said the magistrate, grimly. "Six months' hard labour."

"Yes, sir," agreed Bill. "Sleep in or out?"

THE boys were studying the "Merchant of Venice." A very corpulent (and unpopular) inspector called to examine them.

He showed great interest in their dramatic work, then proceeded to tell them what a brilliant actor he had been.

"I once played in the "Merchant of Venice"" he told them boastingly. "What part do you think I took?"

From somewhere at the back of the class came the immediate answer in a loud stage whisper: "The pound of flesh, of course!"

✦ ✦ ✦

COUNSEL for the plaintiff had reason to suspect that somebody connected with the defence had been instructing one of the witnesses.

"Look here" he said, severely, pointing an accusing finger at the man in the box. "You realize, don't you, that you have taken an oath to tell the truth?"

"I do."

"All right, then. Now I want to know if you know the meaning of the word 'collusion'?"

"Certainly. I was in one once on the railway."

✦ ✦ ✦

A YOUNG man consulted a doctor. He was afraid of a nervous breakdown.

"Why" asked the doctor.

The man replied: "Because I talk to myself all the time."

"That doesn't prove that you're going to have a breakdown," said the doctor.

"But I'm so boring," objected the patient.

THE small child was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday.

"But what about railwaymen?" said the little boy. "They have to work on Sunday. Don't they go to heaven?"

"Of course not," she replied. "They're not needed there."

✦ ✦ ✦

"WERE you ever disappointed in love, old man?"

"Yes, twice. The first, girls jilted me and the second didn't."

✦ ✦ ✦

SAID the employer: "Miss Brown, I'm afraid I'll have to—er—reduce. . . . ."

"Oh, Mr. Jones," replied the typist, "I wasn't in earnest when I said I didn't like fat men."

✦ ✦ ✦

THE judge, after calling at the office of a brilliant lawyer friend, left a law-book on the lawyer's desk. The latter ordered his clerk to take the volume back to the judge.

"Ask him," he said jocularly, "what he meant by bringing me a law-book!"

"Ask him," responded the judge, "how he knew it was a law-book!"

✦ ✦ ✦

THE guest's nose was exceptionally large, and father had noticed Willie staring at it. Expecting the boy to make some frank and outspoken comment, he gave him a disapproving glance.

"That's all right, dad," came the reassuring response. "I'm not going to say anything. I'm just looking at it!"

THE specialist sat back in his chair, looking very grave.

"I am afraid," he said, slowly, "that there is nothing else to be done. You are in a seriously run-down condition and the only thing that will cure you is a complete change of atmosphere. You must get away. The best thing for you would be a sea voyage. Can you manage that?"

"Certainly," replied the patient briskly. "I'm the captain of a liner."

✦ ✦ ✦

HE was a tall, square-shouldered fellow. His steel-grey eyes gleamed when he recounted his Army days.

"Yes," he said, looking down at his insignificant companion, when I was in the Guards the drill was perfect. When we presented arms all you could hear was 'slap,' 'slap', 'click!' Were you in any regiment, my good man?"

"Aye, sort of, ye know. I was in the Lancashire Fusiliers," replied the other. "Drill wasn't so bad, ye know. When we were on parade and presented arms, all you could hear was 'slap,' 'slap,' 'jingle!'"

"That's impossible," the Guardsman exclaimed. "How on earth did you get the jingle?"

"Oh!" replied the man in a modest tone, "medals!"

✦ ✦ ✦

A LITTLE Jewish boy asked his father: "Daddy, vat's the meaning of vacuum?"

Said Daddy, "A vacuum is a void, Sammy."

"I know—but vat's the void mean?"

Our Humorist At Large

"Perhaps it would be as well if Monsieur paid me now in case we get separated."

"That Louis XIV bed you sold me. It's too small—I think I'd better try a Louis XV."

"It's the neatest little thing. And you'll be able to hear Hitler as if he were in your own home."

ASTROLOGY STILL AN UNEXPLORED ELDORADO

(Continued From Page 5)

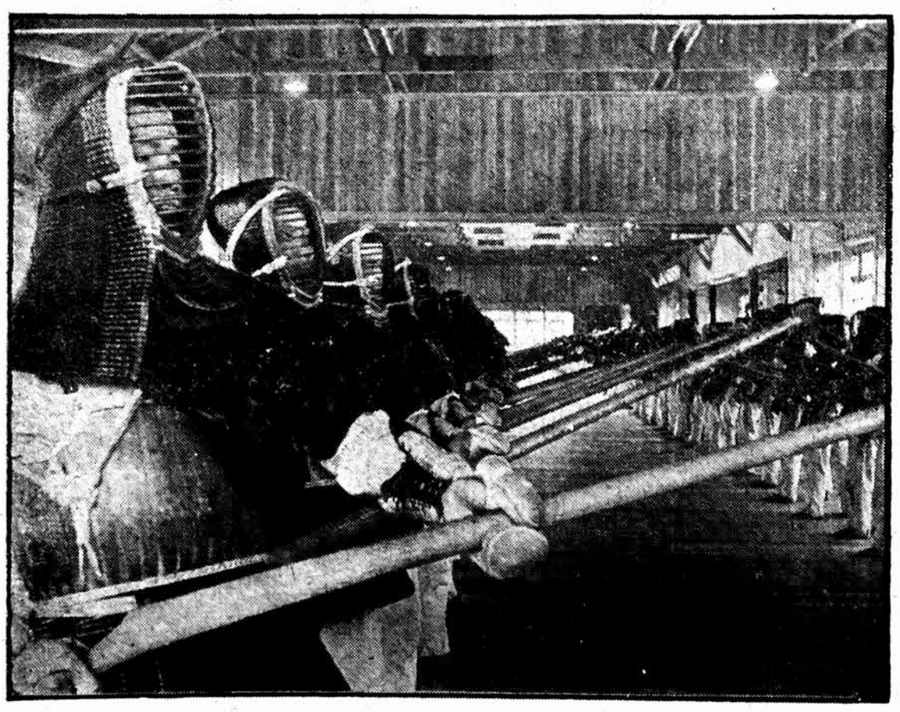
not be accurate as stated above, but the shadow of a person cannot lie. And there is, therefore, no chance of inaccurate calculations.

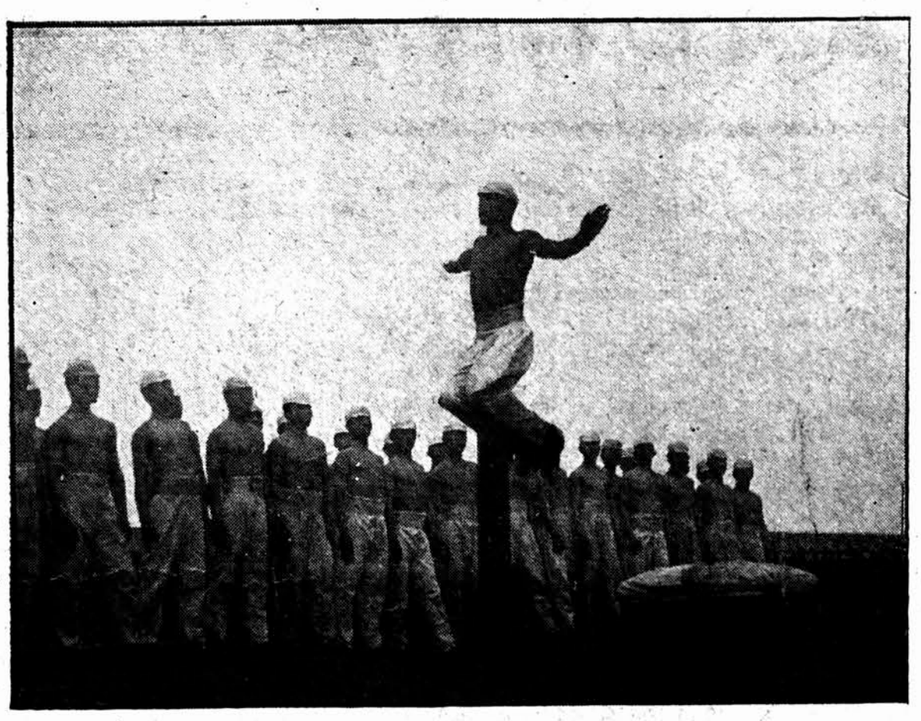
But a greater surprise was in store for me. After casting a horoscope for me with the aid of the calculations and ascertaining the exact time and date of birth—by resorting to four methods (for verification) he took out a large number of palm leaves which have been carefully preserved by him at his study room at 104 Walkeshwar Road, and selecting the one that corresponded with my horoscope cast by him he (the "Chhaya Shastri" as he is well known, though his full name is Mr. Durgashankar Shankleshwar Acharya) detailed, bit by bit after quoting the passages, the readings laid down therein, translating them for my edification, from Sanskrit. The past was mostly accurate, and judging from what I have been told by a couple of palmists-astrologers who had impressed me, his reading for the future—rather the predictions as laid down in the palm leaf, were deciphered and explained to me. The text in Sanskrit is very tersely put, and it required tact and ability to elaborate it accurately. The Shastri says these Chhaya Samhita texts on palm leaves have been handed down to him by his ancestors, they have been in the family for generations past, and that he is taking pains, even with the help of some very learned Shastris and Sanskrit scholars, to elaborate them and re-write them himself as far as possible. The reading of my life was read by him from one such elaborated and re-written text, Shastriji assured me.

Explore This Eldorado

Our Aryavarta is justly noted as a land possessing rich ancient treasures in arts and sciences. This branch of astrology, which has been existing for generations past, requires to be developed scientifically in keeping with modern times, and expounded in a volume or series of volumes. As things stand at present, this Eldorado, as I should like to term it, is scattered in several places in India, and its knowledge is confined to a very limited number of persons who may or not care for its expansion and expound its lore to the general public, as distinguished from a small number of friends and relatives, or to a selected circle only. It is a well-known fact that Indians as a rule are traditionally shy of progress, especially in such ancient lore and try to keep it a closely guarded secret, instead of giving its benefit to the greatest number of people for their greatest benefit.

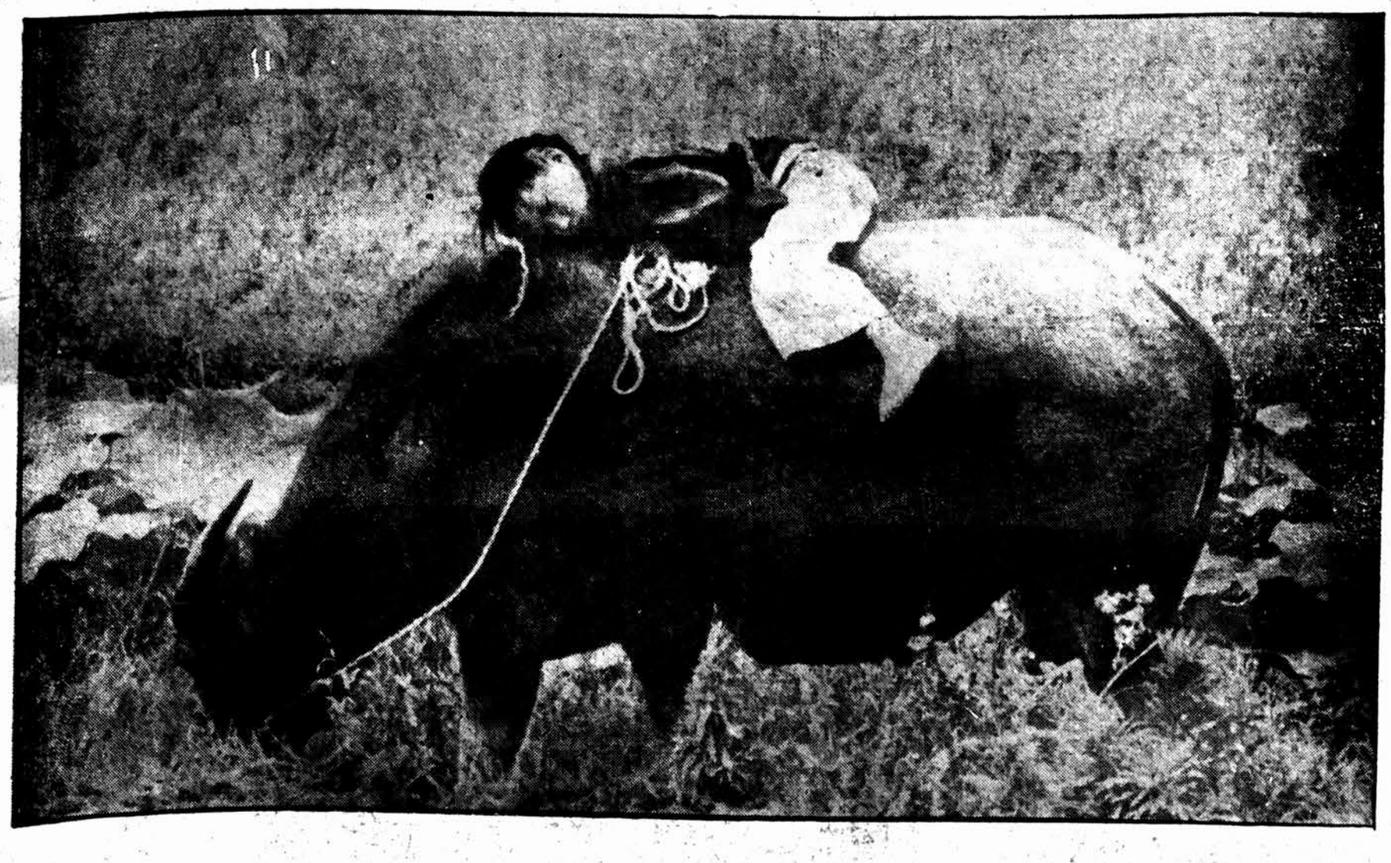
More light on this subject is, indeed, necessary, in order to bring this ancient lore into greater prominence.





CADET LIFE IN JAPAN'S MILITARY ACADEMY

(Left) Kendo Hall, showing cadets in full armor lined up for hand-to-hand combat practice. Kendo, or Japanese fencing, is a traditional samurai sport. (Right) Strenuous daily exercises in the open, like the above, keep them in excellent health.

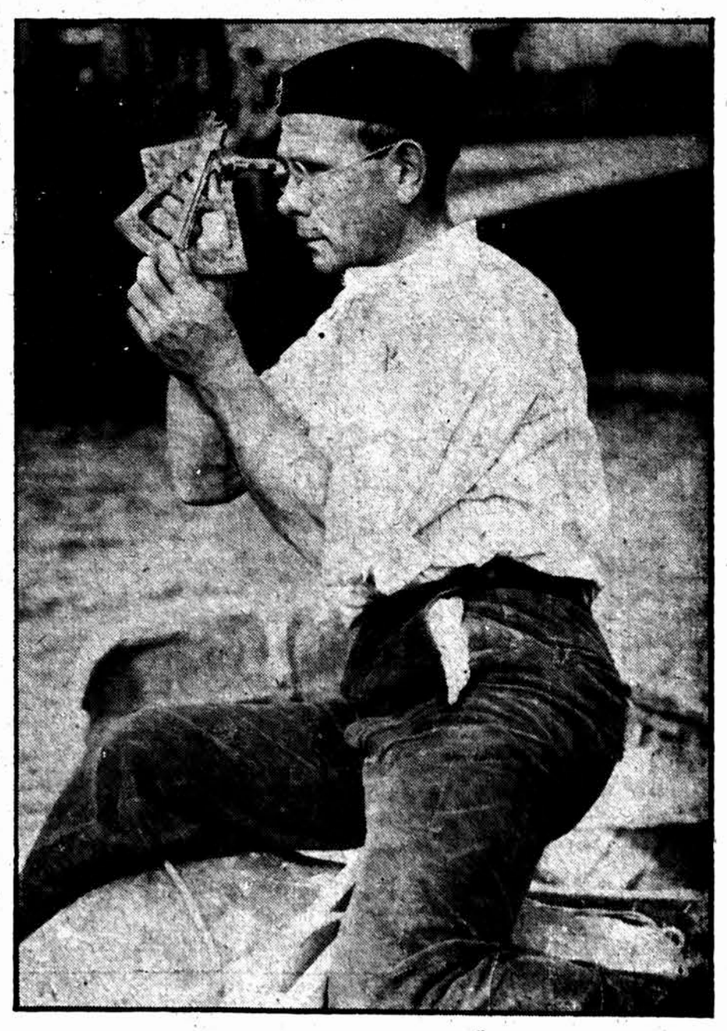


Chinese farmers, to whom a baby carriage is unknown, put their babies on the back of buffalo to sleep while they work in the fields.

(Courtesy: "The Pictorial Orient", Tokyo.)

(Left) Members of the Young Andhra Association (Dadar) at Fort Malta—an old Portuguese fort, now in ruins, off Versova—clambering up the 50ft. high wall of the fort along the roots of the bunyan tree.

(Right) 37 years old Harry James Young, who crossed the Atlantic in a 14 ft. boat of wood and canvas, set sail from New York and landed 47 days afterwards at Horta, in the Azores. All he carried was a compass, a sextant and tinned food and water.



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